



**County Borough of Sunderland**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**MEDICAL**

**OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1960**



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

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R E P O R T

ON THE

Public Health,

School Health and

Port Health Authority Services

OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1960.

BY

J. MACLACHLAN,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,

Principal School Medical Officer

and Port Medical Officer

## HEALTH COMMITTEE AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1960

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The Mayor  
(Alderman J. Tweddle)

Alderman J. Cohen, O.B.E., J.P., Chairman  
Alderman Miss E.E. Blacklock, Vice-Chairman  
Alderman M.E. English  
Alderman E. Johnston, J.P.  
Alderman W. Miller

Councillor C. Arundell	Councillor J.H. Redfearn
" Mrs. M.E. Burlinson	" C.H. Slater
" T.M. Carr	" J.A. Smith
" T.C. Cousins	" R.B. Spain
" C.J. Devine	" J. Starkey, B.E.M.
" Mrs. M.E. Grundy	" J.J. Stevenson
" J. Harding	" L. Watson
" L. Harper	" J.W.P. Wilkinson
" W.N. Jackson	" Mrs. M.R. Young

### Co-opted Members

Alderman Mrs. K. Cohen  
Alderman Mrs. J. Huggins, J.P.  
Councillor E. Armstrong (Education Committee)  
Dr. J.S. Makepeace (Sunderland Division B.M.A., and  
Sunderland Executive Council).

The above Committee are empowered to act  
as the Sunderland Port Health Authority.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1960

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The Mayor Alderman J. Tweddle	Councillor A.G. Gibbons, F.A.C.C.A.
Alderman N.L. Allison	" H. Graham, L.T.O.B.,
" J. Cohen, O.B.E., J.P.	" A.R. San. I.
" Mrs. K. Cohen	" Mrs. M.E. Grundy
" Mrs. J.E. Hedley	" L. Harper
" E. Johnston, J.P.	" H. Hipkin
" A.H. Suddick, J.P.	" W.N. Jackson, F.I.M.E.M.
Councillor E. Armstrong	" H. Peart
" W.H. Barrey	" G. Potts
" A. Burgham	" J.J. Stevenson
" Mrs. M.D. Colling	" Mrs. A. Watson
" W.L. Craggs	" L. Watson
" R.W. Fitzakerley	" Mrs. M.R. Young



University Education.. ..	Mr. Ernest Marsden Bettenson, M.A.
Technical Commercial and Art Education .. ..	Mr. Southern H. Teasdale
Secondary Education for Boys ..	Mrs. Rachel Patterson Mr. Frederick Wilson, O.B.E., J.P., F.A.C.C.A.
Secondary Education for Girls ..	Mrs. Jane A. English Mrs. Margaret Mouat
Primary Education .. ..	Mrs. Joyce Hamilton Mrs. Hilda Batters
Further Education .. ..	Mr. Stanley Furness
RELIGIOUS BODIES: - :-	
Church of England .. ..	The Reverend Canon Clifford L. Bishop
Roman Catholic Church. .. ..	The Reverend Daniel O'Donovan
Other Denominations .. ..	The Reverend Frederick Herbert Hawkins, M.Th., B.D., B.A.
Teachers Holding appointment under the Authority.. ..	Mr. Thomas Stanley Crozier Miss Winifred Whiting

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH STAFF,

AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1960 .

Medical Officer of Health and Prin- cipal School Medical Officer ..	J. Maclachlan, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Med- ical Officer .. ..	B. Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer .. ..	Ethel Browell, M.D., B.S.
Medical Officers .. ..	Bertha Flintoff, M.B., B.S. Jean R.M. Johnston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. Marion L. Bainbridge, M.B., Ch.B. Sybil A. Ward, M.B., B.S. Edith P. Gilbertson, M.B., B.S. James Peacock, L.R.C.P., B.S. Jean A. Turpin, M.B., B.S.
SPECIALIST MEDICAL OFFICERS: -	
Consultant Chest Physicians .. (Part-time)	Adam B. White, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. James F.E. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Venereologist .. ..	E.S. Kirkhouse, T.D., M.D.
Ophthalmic Surgeon .. ..	Gertrude B. Leigh, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Psychiatrist .. ..	W. Hinds, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
Chief Dental Officer.. ..	D. Gibson, L.D.S.
Dental Officers .. ..	Joyce Frase, L.D.S. Eileen Suffield, L.D.S. Kenneth Sissons, L.D.S. 8 part-time. 9 Dental Attendants (inc. 1 Part- time)

## NURSES: -

Superintendent Health Visitor	..	Miss M.M. Waggot, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., R.S.H. 1 Deputy Superintendent 24 Health Visitors 1 Geriatric Health Visitor 3 Tuberculosis Visitors 1 Health Visitor (V.D. Clinic)
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	.. .. .	Miss E. Miller, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. (Miss E. Fisher, S.R.N., S.C.M., retired November, 1960) 1 Deputy Supervisor 1 Midwifery Tutor 33 Domiciliary Midwives
Superintendent District Nurse	..	Miss M. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Assistant Superintendent 30 District Nurses
School Nurses	.. .. .	14

## MEDICAL AUXILIARIES: -

Pharmacist	.. .. .	D.W. Spence
Speech Therapist	.. .. .	Barbara Strong, L.C.S.T.
Physiotherapist	.. .. .	Vacant
Chief Public Health Inspector	..	A.R. Mullins, M.A.P.H.I. Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector 4 Senior Specialist Inspectors 6 Specialist Inspectors 9 District Inspectors Rodent Control and Disinfestation Officer and 3 Rodent Operators Drainage Assistant
Public Analyst	.. .. .	W. Gordon Carey, F.R.I.C.
Chief Clerk	.. .. .	H. Cliffe, A.C.I.S.
Clerical Staff	.. .. .	23
Senior Clerk (School Health)	..	Mrs. D. Draper
Clerical Staff	.. .. .	5 (inc. 1 part-time)

## MENTAL WELFARE SERVICE: -

		5 Mental Welfare Officers
Training Centres	.. .. .	3 Supervisors 1 Assistant Supervisor

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE: -

Organiser	.. .. .	Miss R. Miller Assistant Organiser 282 Domestic Helps
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## AMBULANCE SERVICE: -

Ambulance Officer	.. .. .	S.J. Graham (W. Burdon retired Nov. 1960 1 Senior Shift Leader, 3 Shift Leaders 37 Driver/Attendants
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**HEALTH CENTRE: -**

Centre Superintendent, Health Visitor, State Registered Nurse. 3 Clerks, Telephonist, Assistant in Dispensing, Dental Technician, Caretaker, Porter, 4 Cleaners.

**DAY NURSERIES: -**

Elms West - Matron, Deputy Matron, 8 Nursing staff, Cook and 3 Cleaners

Thompson Park - Matron, Deputy Matron, 8 Nursing Staff, Cook and 3 Cleaners.

**PARKER MEMORIAL HOME FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS: -**

Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and 1 Cleaner.

**CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC**

Psychiatrist .. .. .	W. Hinds, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
Paediatrician.. .. .	B. Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Psychologist .. .. .	I.M. Currie, B.Sc., Dip.Ed. Phys.
Psychiatric Social Worker.. ..	Vacant
Temporary Social Worker .. ..	Miss L.M. Hammond
Clerical Staff .. .. .	3

**MISCELLANEOUS MANUAL STAFF:-**

Drivers, Cleaners, etc. .. ..	28
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**PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY**

Port Medical Officer of Health ..	J. MacLachlan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Port Medical Officer ..	B. Gilbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Port Health Inspector ..	C.C. Pickering, M.A.P.H.I. 1 Clerk, 1 Pupil Port Health Inspector and 1 Rodent Operative

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## COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

To: The Chairman and Members of the Health and Education Committees.

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Public Health, School Health and Port Health Authority Services in the County Borough and Port of Sunderland for the year 1960.

The general state of the health of the community has been good. The number of notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis during the year was the lowest yet recorded. There have been no maternal deaths and, for the eighth successive year, no cases of diphtheria. It was also pleasing to note that there was not a single case of poliomyelitis and it is not presumptuous to credit the polio vaccination campaign with contributing to this immunity from illness. During the year all persons aged from six months to 40 years became eligible for voluntary vaccination and every effort was made to secure the maximum response. As a quarter of the pre-school and school children and nearly two-thirds of the adults did not accept vaccination, further efforts will be made to obtain their consent.

A disquieting feature of the year was the continuing increase in the number of deaths from malignant diseases, the deaths from leukaemia and aleukaemia alone having more than doubled. The Health Department has assisted in epidemiological investigation and leukaemia surveys.

In Sunderland, in contrast to many areas in the North East, the Maternity Liaison Committee has proved most fruitful as it is enriched with ample goodwill and co-operative interest and has continued to meet at regular intervals. The introduction of a midwives night rota system is proving beneficial to both patients and staff. The ready availability of Health Visitors to give assistance in general practice has received increasing acceptance by General Medical Practitioners. Health Education has received its due attention as is indicated in this Report. Plans were laid for a new chiropody service.

In the field of environmental hygiene further extensive areas of slum clearance were dealt with within the limits permitted by the speed of rehousing. The work of preparing Smoke Control Areas continued and plans for the new Abattoir were completed.



The general health of school children remained at a high level and the Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis vaccination schemes continued smoothly. Children from the former educationally sub-normal school at Brampton were temporarily accommodated in Sunderland pending the erection of a new school. Sunderland's many fine new schools have greatly contributed to the health and happiness of children attending them. Another improvement in the dental staffing position has enabled more attention to be paid to conservation of teeth.

The work of the Port Health Authority, which covers an area considerably larger than the County Borough, has been carried out methodically, and is fully detailed in the Report in accordance with the Ministry of Health's quinquennial requirements. Renewed attention was given to certain matters such as the supervision of dangerous drugs which are now in the care of an authorised person until they are required aboard ship. With regard to the supervision of the illegal emission of smoke from vessels, it has been found extremely difficult to keep vessels under continuous observation while they are proceeding up river or into the docks. Ownership of a launch by the Port Health Authority would be most advantageous for this purpose and for many others such as the conveyance of sick personnel from vessels moored in the river or for the collection of river samples to ascertain variations in the amount of pollution present. The launch facilities offered in the past by the River Wear Commissioners and the River Wear Watch Commissioners have been greatly appreciated and it is with regret that we now view the early disbandment of the River Wear Watch Commissioners.

Several staff changes inevitably occurred resulting from the retirements of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, Miss E.E. Fisher and her Deputy Mrs. Brown, two ladies who had served this Authority with distinction for so long. Mr. Burdon the Ambulance Officer, retired towards the end of the year and so was unable to see the commencement of the new Ambulance Depot which is so urgently needed. One of our senior medical staff, Dr. Watson also retired after spending many years in charge of the School Health Service. Her post has been replaced by that of Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

I am most grateful for the support afforded me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and Education Committees and I wish to thank my colleagues in Local Government and in the National Health Service who have so willingly co-operated in dealing with mutual problems. I should also like to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance given to the Port

Health Authority by the staffs of H.M. Customs and Excise, River Wear Commissioners, H.M. Coastguard, Sunderland Pilotage Authority, River Wear Police and Shipping Agents. My own staff in the Health Department, School Health Service and Port Health Authority have given excellent service throughout the year and I can rely upon them individually and collectively with complete confidence.

J. MACLACHLAN,

Medical Officer of Health.  
Principal School Medical Officer.  
and Port Medical Officer.

Health Department,  
"Thornholme",  
Sunderland.  
July, 1961.



# COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

**Area.** The Area of the Borough is 9,013.574 acres exclusive of foreshore and tidal waters.

**Population.** The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 188,000.

**Inhabited Houses.** The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1960, according to the Rate Books, was 51,949.

**Rateable Value.** The rateable value at 1st April 1960, was £2,365,958, and the sum represented by a penny rate was £9,670.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1960.

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Live births</b> legitimate	3,723	1,919	1,804
<b>Live births</b> illegitimate	156	67	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,879	1,986	1,893
Live Birth rate per 1000 population	20.63		
Live Birth rate for England and Wales.. .. .	17.1		
<b>Stillbirths</b> (Legitimate 76, illegitimate 11) ..	87		
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	21.94		
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales.. .. .	19.7		
<b>Total live and stillbirths</b> .. ..	3,966		
<b>Infant deaths</b> .. .. .	100		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births total .. ..	25.78		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births legitimate	25.79		
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births illegitimate	25.64		
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1000 live births	16.5		

	Total	Male	Female
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate ..	14.69		
Perinatal Mortality Rate .. ..	36.33		
Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales .. .. .	21.7		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. ..	4.02		
<b>Maternal deaths</b> (including abortion) ..	Nil		
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and stillbirths .. ..	Nil		
Maternal death rate for England and Wales .. .. .	0.39		
<b>Deaths</b> .. .. .	2,031	1,089	942
Death rate per 1000 population ..	10.8		
Death rate for England and Wales ..	11.5		
<b>Death rate from Tuberculosis (all forms)-</b>	0.08		
Number of Deaths .. .. .	16		
Rate for England and Wales.. ..	0.14		
<b>Principal Causes of Death-</b>			
Heart Disease (including 52 other circulatory diseases) .. ..	680		
Cancer (including 14 leukaemia and aleukaemia).. .. .	413		
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .. .. .	234		
Respiratory Diseases. .. ..	319		

**Cremation.** The Crematorium opened in the Autumn of 1951 and the necessary official procedure for this form of disposal of the dead has continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

During the year under review, 2,053 applications for cremation were received, compared with 1,811 for the previous year. These were duly examined by the Medical Referees in the Department prior to sanction being given for this method of disposal.



Causes of Death during 1960	Sex	Nett Deaths at the sub-joined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring within or without the district								
		All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5 yr.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 & over
Tuberculosis of the resp.system	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis..	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases ..	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Diphtheria ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio- myelitis ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.. ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parastic diseases ..	M	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	F	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cancer, Malig- nant Diseases.	M	214	-	-	1	3	16	84	62	48
	F	185	-	-	-	-	13	72	44	56
Leukemia and Aleukemia ..	M	10	-	2	-	1	2	1	3	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Diabetes ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Vascular les- ions of ner- vious system..	M	96	-	-	1	-	4	18	26	47
	F	138	-	-	-	-	-	18	36	84
Heart Diseases.	M	327	-	-	1	-	13	113	102	98
	F	301	-	-	-	-	8	45	96	152
Other circula- tory diseases.	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	15
	F	24	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	17
Influenza ..	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Pneumonia ..	M	85	11	1	1	1	4	12	19	36
	F	64	8	2	-	-	-	2	7	45
Bronchitis ..	M	94	1	-	-	-	1	38	29	25
	F	35	2	1	-	-	-	9	7	16
Other diseases of respiratory system.. ..	M	14	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Ulcer of stom- ach & duodenum.	M	18	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, en- teritis and diarrhoea ..	M	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	11	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	M	9	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	2
	F	7	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	M	8	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
	F	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other defined and ill-def- ined diseases.	M	73	28	-	1	-	5	15	12	12
	F	91	23	1	-	4	5	20	17	21
Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	13	1	3	2	1	2	4	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
All other accidents ..	M	33	-	3	3	1	4	9	3	10
	F	28	-	-	3	-	2	6	6	11
Suicide.. ..	M	14	-	-	-	-	2	8	3	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Homicide or op- erations of war	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	M	1089	50	9	13	7	66	339	292	313
	F	942	50	5	3	5	36	190	234	419



COMPARABLE STATISTICS FOR SUNDERLAND AND NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES

	SUNDERLAND	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	GATESHEAD	SOUTH SHIELDS	TYNEMOUTH	NORTHUMBER- LAND	DURHAM
Registrar General's estimated population .. .. .	188,000	268,970	108,560	108,600	70,010	482,480	950,870
Comparability factor							
(a) births .. .. .	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.98	0.96
(b) deaths .. .. .	1.24	1.12	1.19	1.19	1.13	1.10	1.22
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	20.63	18.70	18.1	18.45	18.326	16.66	18.5
Birth rate as adjusted by factor ..	19.39	18.14	17.3	17.16	17.409	16.33	17.8
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	10.8	12.66	12.0	12.03	11.469	11.80	11.5
Death rate as adjusted by factor ..	13.39	14.17	14.2	14.31	12.959	12.98	14.0
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	25.78	26.65	28.8	20.46	25.067	20.28	27.69
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	16.5	19.09	23.8	14.97	16.693	14.81	19.2
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	21.94	23.15	23.2	23.39	17.147	17.96	23.4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.49	0.779	0.60	0.44
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population -							
(a) Primary notification - respiratory	0.66	0.758	1.068	0.92	0.885	0.43	0.47
- non-respiratory	0.05	0.112	0.138	0.14	0.057	0.06	0.06
(b) Deaths - respiratory	0.07	0.089	0.055	0.06	0.067	0.05	0.09
- non-respiratory ..	0.01	0.015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.007
DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM:							
Cancer (all forms, including Leukaemia and Aleulaemia) .. .. .	2.2	2.49	2.15	2.46	2.852	2.02	1.99
Cancer Lungs and Bronchus only ..	0.57	0.73	0.644	0.57	0.571	0.42	0.37

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

There has been a continued increase in the number of patients carried during the year under review, maintaining the trend set up in previous years.

Year	Patients etc.	Mileage
1957	59,186	210,380
1958	59,830	217,067
1959	63,595	236,367
1960	67,287	233,117

In spite of this increase however, the mileage covered by ambulance vehicles has fallen to below last year's figures and this saving must be largely credited to the radio control system which covers the whole fleet.

The patient/mile ratio has consequently been reduced to 3.05 in 1960 from 3.07 in 1959 due to the increased efficiency of the service.

The maintenance and repair of ambulance service vehicles, other than the routine greasing performed at the ambulance depot, continues to be carried out at the Central Vehicle Maintenance Depot of the Corporation. This essential regular maintenance has resulted in a temporary shortage when ambulances are being serviced but the proposed increase in vehicle establishment will no doubt ease the situation. Through the courtesy of the Watch Committee and Chief Fire Officer, it has been possible to station an ambulance at Fulwell Fire Station on Saturdays. This has to some extent mitigated the difficulties in answering urgent calls on the North Side of the river particularly during peak traffic periods when the bridges and the approaches thereto are congested.

During the latter part of the year, a night duty rota has been established for the Midwifery Service and the Ambulance Depot now receives calls for midwives on night rota duty.

Mr. Burdon, Ambulance Officer to the Sunderland County Borough Ambulance Service retired in November, 1960, after 35 years service with the department and I wish to record my appreciation of his services.

He has been succeeded by Mr. S.J. Graham who commenced duty on December 1st 1960.

### Staff -

The strength of the staff during 1960 was as follows:-

- 1 Ambulance Officer.
- 1 Senior Shift Leader.
- 3 Shift Leaders.
- 33 Driver Attendants.



**Removal of cases -**

Accident & Orthopaedic Hospital..	..	17,862
General Hospital .. ..	..	17,833
Royal Infirmary .. ..	..	11,898
Hospital for Infectious Diseases..	..	3,230
Childrens Hospital.. ..	..	2,057
Eye Infirmary .. ..	..	719
Highfield Welfare .. ..	..	174
Ryhope General Hospital .. ..	..	4,425
Accidents to Various Hospitals ..	..	1,905
County Cases. .. ..	..	3,771
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	3,413
		<hr/>
		67,287
		<hr/>
Emergency Calls (included above) ..	..	332
Removals by Ambulances .. ..	..	59,568
Removals by Dual Purpose Ambulances ..	..	7,719
Miles covered by Ambulances .. ..	..	172,167
Miles covered by Dual Purpose Ambulances.		60,950

**Vehicles in Operation -**

Ambulances	Make	Year	Total mileage completed
AGR. 953	Bedford (Disposed of 1960)	1950	222,617
CBR. 800	Bedford .. ..	1952	122,625
EBR. 840	Bedford .. ..	1954	98,619
GGR. 342	Bedford .. ..	1956	77,582
JBR. 496	Bedford .. ..	1957	46,755
JBR. 580	Bedford .. ..	1957	41,638
KGR. 381	Bedford .. ..	1958	58,089
KGR. 382	Bedford .. ..	1958	48,863
MGR. 148	Bedford .. ..	1959	26,438
OGR. 774	Bedford (purchased 1960) ..	1960	6,111
OGR. 935	Bedford (purchased 1960) ..	1960	4,146

**Dual Purpose Ambulances**

BGR. 255	Bedford .. ..	1951	134,468
BGR. 256	Bedford .. ..	1951	142,929
CGR. 879	Bedford (disposed of 1960) ..	1953	110,318
DBR. 320	Bedford .. ..	1953	124,034
DBR. 867	Bedford .. ..	1953	120,831

Ambulances are available for transporting Midwives and their equipment to cases occurring during the night, the number of journeys undertaken for this purpose during 1960 was 928.

**Training of Personnel**

The majority of the employees are examined by the St. John Ambulance Association, and the remainder by the British Red Cross Society, training in the correct use and maintenance of oxygen apparatus will be introduced in the very near future.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Child Welfare Centres: -

There are 23 Child Welfare Sessions held weekly. Ten of these sessions are held in rented Church Halls. During the year sessions were opened at Hylton Castle Civil Defence Centre.

Day	Mornings	Afternoons
Monday	-	<p><b>Southwick:</b> Civil Defence Centre, Cato Street.</p> <p><b>Hylton Castle:</b> Civil Defence Centre, Washington Road, Hylton Castle.</p> <p><b>Thorney Close:</b> Thorndale Community Centre.</p> <p><b>Murton Street:</b> Home Nursing Service, Victoria House, 28 Murton Street.</p>
Tuesday	<p><b>17 Newcastle Road.</b></p> <p><b>Ald. Jack Cohen Health Centre,</b> Springwell.</p> <p><b>Grangetown, St. Aidan's Church Hall.</b></p>	<p><b>17 Newcastle Road.</b></p> <p><b>Ald. Jack Cohen Health Centre,</b> Springwell.</p> <p><b>Grangetown, St. Aidan's Church Hall.</b></p> <p><b>Ford Estate:</b> Church of the Good Shepherd, Fordfield Road.</p>
Wednesday	<b>Millfield, St. Mark's Church Hall.</b>	<b>Millfield, St. Mark's Church Hall.</b>
Thursday	<p><b>Murton Street:</b> Home Nursing Service, Victoria House.</p> <p><b>17 Newcastle Road.</b></p>	<p><b>Monkwearmouth:</b> Dock Street Church Hall.</p> <p><b>Pallion:</b> St. Mary Magdalene's Church Hall.</p> <p><b>Ald. Jack Cohen Heath Centre,</b> Springwell.</p>
Friday	<p><b>17 Newcastle Road.</b></p> <p><b>Hylton Castle:</b> Civil Defence Centre.</p>	<p><b>Fulwell:</b> Priestman Hall.</p> <p><b>Hendon:</b> St. Barnabas Church Hall.</p> <p><b>Pennywell:</b> St. Thomas's Church Hall.</p>



**Welfare Foods: -**

The distribution of Welfare Foods has continued to be carried out under the same arrangements as in the previous year.

3 Members of the W.V.S. have rendered valuable assistance in the distribution from Thornholme.

	1959	1960
Total No. of tins of National Dried Milk Distributed	73,916	70,618
Total No. of bottles of Orange Juice	99,459	100,619
Total No. of bottles of Cod Liver Oil	12,767	14,303
Total No. of packets of Vitamin Tablets	8,530	10,006

**Health Visitors.**

The full establishment of Health Visitors was 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, and 26 Health Visitors and at the end of 1960 there were 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent and 25 Health Visitors on the staff. 1 Health Visitor acts as a full-time Almoner at the Special Clinic of the Royal Infirmary and 1 Health Visitor is seconded to Geriatric Unit at The General Hospital. Four students qualified as Health Visitors during the year.

The Superintendent Health Visitor is a member of the Committee, in connection with the Joint Circular from the Home Office, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education regarding children neglected in their own homes.

Post-graduate courses were attended by four Health Visitors during the year.

During the year Health Visitors paid 55,264 visits to homes.

**Visits in age groups:**

	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
1959	12,721	6,599	18,124
1960	15,434	7,798	23,460

The total number of visits, i.e. 55,264 included visits in connection with:-

Infectious Diseases.  
 Chronic Sick and Old People.  
 Partially Blind.  
 Home Accidents and the  
 After-care of Patients discharged from Hospitals.

In addition the Health Visitors made 6,249 ineffective visits.

Preliminary talks were given by the Superintendent Health Visitor, to a number of groups of Student Nurses from both the General Hospital and the Royal Infirmary. These Student Nurses were also allowed to accompany the Health Visitors in the course of their duties to gain experience in visiting cases.

#### **Liaison Scheme Between the Health Visitors and the General Practitioners.**

This Scheme introduced in July 1959, was continued during the year under review.

Health Visitors continue to call upon the General Practitioners in their areas regularly. In most cases this arrangement is working smoothly. The General Practitioner is using the Health Visiting Service much more than he has ever done previous to the scheme being introduced.

#### **Co-ordinating Committee.**

This Committee meets as the need arises and four meetings have been held during the year under review. Day to day contact with other departments concerned with the question of problem families, has again proved of great value.

During their regular routine visiting of children under five years of age, the Health Visitors pay special attention to children living in unsatisfactory conditions and those who could be described as being members of problem families. They also visit mothers and children who are in the temporary accommodation of the Welfare Department.

#### **Home accidents.**

During the year under review 77 such accidents involving children under 5 years of age were reported to this Department.



- 5 due to falls from windows.
- 1 due to a fall from a balcony, which proved fatal.
- 14 children received miscellaneous injuries due to falls in the home.
- 18 due to scalds.
- 1 arm injury due to the limb having been caught between the rollers of a washing machine.
- 1 eye injury, as a result of the throwing of a drawing pin.
- 1 gangrene finger as a result of tying a piece of wool round the finger.
- 14 children drank noxious fluids.
- 20 children swallowed noxious tablets. This figure includes 9 who suffered as the result of swallowing 'aspirin' tablets and there was one fatality from the effects thereof.
- 1 carbon monoxide poisoning from leaking gas pipe.
- 1 asphyxia by carbon monoxide and smoke and extensive body burns due to outbreak of fire at his home.

A special Committee composed of Chief Officers and representatives of outside organisations, meets at intervals with the general object of fostering and co-ordinating home safety measures in the Borough, making arrangements for giving advice and information on Home Safety, prevention of accidents in the home and to initiate Home Safety Campaigns. This Committee is under the general direction of the Council.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

There were three weekly sessions devoted to Diphtheria etc., Immunisation and Vaccination, one at Newcastle Road Centre, one at the Health Centre, and one at the Home Nursing Service, Murton Street, in addition to these sessions, vaccinations, and immunisations were performed each month at the Child Welfare sessions on the outlying estates, viz., Southwick, Pennywell, Thorney Close and Ford.

Routine propaganda was continued throughout the year.

No notifications of diphtheria were received during the year.

Combined Diphtheria and Pertussis Immunisation and Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus, also Triple Anti-gen Immunisation were performed.

The total number of children under 5 years of age who were immunised during the year was 2,600 as follows:-

Age at 31st Dec., 1960	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	Total
Local Authority Medical Officers	283	622	147	75	42	1,169
Private Practitioners	284	791	261	63	32	1,431

**"Boosting Doses."** - 1,063 Boosting Doses were given to children who had been previously immunised.

#### Whooping Cough: -

The total number of children under five years of age who were immunised against Whooping Cough only, during the year was 191 as follows: -

Age at 31st Dec., 1960	0-1 yrs	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	Total
	59	114	12	3	3	191

38 Boosting doses against Whooping Cough were given to children who had been previously immunised.

#### Smallpox Vaccination.

1,852 primary vaccinations were successful.

#### Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was continued during the year and was offered to age groups selected by the Ministry of Health.

No. of Vaccinations carried out were as follows: -

3rd injections completed:

Born In	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
General Practitioners	154	316	347	907	345	1	2,070
L. Authority Medical Officers	134	172	194	533	271	5	1,309



In addition to the above 168 Nursing and Expectant Mothers and 6,448 persons born since 1920 were given three injections by Local Authority Medical Officers. During the year 9,357 record cards were received from General Practitioners in respect of persons who had received three injections (including 2,070 pre-school children in above table).

As in the previous year a fully equipped unit consisting of a Local Authority Medical Officer, A Health Visitor and Records Clerk visited factories and shops and vaccinated on these premises employees below 40 years of age. There was an excellent response as indicated by the figures given below.

Type of Firm	No. of 1st Injections	No. of 2nd Injections	No. of 3rd Injections
Mail Order firm	148	112	509
Clothing Factories	358	309	1,259
Ship Yards	137	113	477
Engineering Works	654	429	1,063
Roperies	46	24	87
Shops Personnel	161	118	439
Laundries, Cleaners	78	38	154
G.P.O. Gas & Electricity Boards	125	85	128
Breweries	10	7	94
Paper Works	17	3	62
	<u>1,734</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>4,272</u>
Local Authority evening sessions	257	513	1,600
Local Authority Morning & Afternoon Sessions	513	574	576

#### Influenza Vaccination.

There were no requests for this type of protection.

#### Midwifery Service.

The Establishment consists of:-

- 1 Non-medical Supervisor.
- 1 Deputy non-medical Supervisor.
- 33 Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority (seven are District Midwife Teachers)
- 1 Midwifery Tutor.



During the year, the following cases were attended by Municipal Midwives:-

- 2,321 Confinements required 31,154 nursing visits. (This figure includes 133 women who were admitted to Hospital for delivery.
- 20,074 ante-natal visits and attendances.
- 2,555 post-natal visits to patients.

Domiciliary Midwives continued to "follow-up" cases discharged from the Sunderland Maternity Hospital before completion of the puerperium and during the year 1,338 cases were referred for nursing and "follow-up" visits.

#### **Midwives' Ante Natal Sessions.**

In addition to eight sessions held weekly in local authority clinics, ante-natal work has been carried out at 11 specially adapted council houses where midwives are in residence. These houses have an annexe equipped as an examination room and waiting accommodation.

Maternity outfits are issued weekly at the Health Office on presentation of a form duly signed by the midwife who is booked for delivery and they are usually supplied when the patient is 36 weeks pregnant.

The establishment of midwives was never maintained during the year and over this period the average number of vacancies was five.

Co-operation continues with the Maternity Hospital regarding the selection of cases for Hospital delivery on social grounds.

216 cases were visited by Health Visitors and Midwives during the year and reports were sent to the Hospital or General Practitioner concerned.

- 70 were recommended for Hospital confinement.
- 139 were recommended for Home delivery.
- 7 made private arrangements.

#### **Night Rota System.**

In December 1960, it was decided to introduce a night rota system in spite of staff shortage. The introduction of this system has long been discussed but difficulties regarding staff had prevented it being put into operation,

The system is operated in conjunction with the Ambulance Service and the midwife is on call one week in five from 7 p.m. until 8 a.m., followed by a long week end off duty, which consists of four nights and three days. Previously a midwife was on call 24 hours per day whilst on duty.

It is hoped that the introduction of this system will assist in the efficient running of the Midwifery Service and at the same time relieve the strain on the midwives who have for some considerable time been working under the severe handicap of staff shortage.

#### **Maternity Liaison Committee.**

The Sunderland Area Maternity Liaison Committee was formed to co-ordinate the Maternity Services in Sunderland and District. The Committee has representatives from Maternity Hospitals, General Practitioners, and the Local Authority is represented by the Medical Officer of Health, Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

The report of the Maternity Services Committee was the chief topic for discussion at the meetings held during the year and recommendations will be circulated to all.

#### **Transport of Midwives.**

Midwives in possession of private cars are allowed to use them on duty and are given a mileage allowance; midwives who do not own cars are provided with transport for night calls.

#### **Inhalation Analgesics.**

Number of cases in which Gas and Air and Trilene Analgesics were administered compared with two previous years.

Year	Gas & Air	Trilene	Pethidine or Pethilorfan
1957	995	44	
1958	1032	67	936
1959	1124	121	976
1960	1387	127	1177



## **Sunderland Second Period Training School.**

The Second period training of pupil midwives continued throughout the year.

Seven Domiciliary Midwives are approved as District Teaching Midwives.

23 pupils completed their training.

21 pupils were successful in obtaining their certificates at the first attempt, 2 satisfied the examiners at the second attempt.

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives gave talks to groups of Student Nurses from both the General Hospital and the Royal Infirmary and subsequently the Students were allowed to accompany the midwives on their rounds.

## **Premature Infants.**

There were 318 notifications of premature live births received of cases resident in the County Borough.

145 of this number were born at home, and with the exception of 17 transferred to Hospital, were nursed entirely at home.

10 Neonatal deaths occurred in those infants nursed at home.

4 died within 1 day of birth.

1 died within 2 days of birth.

4 died within 3 days of birth.

1 died within 3 weeks of birth.

## **Sudden Deaths.**

There were 7 sudden deaths from Acute Broncho Pneumonia of children under 4 years of age.

In all cases the cause of death was confirmed by a post-mortem examination and in two cases an inquest followed.

There was one sudden death from acute gastro-enteritis this diagnosis was given after a post-mortem examination.

## **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were 3 cases notified during the year.

## **Domestic Helps.**

**Staff:** 1 Organiser.  
1 Assistant Organiser.  
2 Clerical.



At the end of the year 5 whole time and 282 part time Domestic Helps were employed - a full time equivalent of 146 helps.

Domestic help was provided as follows:-

Maternity cases (including expectant mothers)	..	103
Tuberculosis..	.. .. .	11
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm	..	1,046
Others	.. .. .	54

### Ultra Violet Radiation.

78 mothers and children made 649 attendances during 1960.

This clinic is open two half days per week.

## DENTAL SERVICE

### Pre School Children.

Facilities are provided at all of the Authority's five clinics for inspection and treatment of children who are referred from Child Welfare clinics or who attend directly at the dental clinics and the following work was carried out:-

Children examined	660
Children treated	655
Fillings	41
Extractions	933
Administration of general anaesthetics	606

The high incidence of dental decay is shown by the results of an accurate detailed survey of 144 pre school children who attended at the clinics. In brief, only 16 children possessed a sound and complete dentition, defects averaged four per child, at least one extraction was necessary in 108 cases, and in 80 cases oral hygiene was below standard mainly because of diet. These findings are comparable with similar surveys in other parts of the country and emphasise the magnitude of the problem of control of caries.

### Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Inspection and treatment of mothers referred from the Maternity Department was undertaken at John Street Clinic where the following work was carried out:-

Mothers examined	64
Mothers treated	63
Fillings	46
Extractions	454
Administration of general anaesthetics	3
Dentures provided	71

The service has been handicapped by inadequate accommodation and facilities. Where financial considerations are not decisive it is to be expected that patients should prefer to obtain treatment from practitioners through the National Health general dental service.

#### Minor Ailments.

Pre-school children attend at the School Clinics for the treatment of minor ailments.

73 pre-school children made 117 attendances.

#### Ophthalmic Clinic.

67 pre-school children suffering from defective vision were examined and glasses were prescribed in 30 cases.

#### N.S.P.C.C.

7 new cases were referred to this Society.

#### Illegitimate Children.

Unmarried expectant mothers and married women expecting illegitimate children were dealt with by the Moral Welfare Officer.

#### Cases during 1960: -

Unmarried Mothers	..	..	134 (99 were C.B. Cases)
Married women with illegitimate children	..	..	10 (6 were C.B. Cases)
Widows..	..	..	4 (2 were C.B. Cases)
Accepted Adopters	..	..	35 (13 C.B. residents)

The Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Officer acts as Honorary Medical Advisor to Sunderland Social Service Welfare Committee.

#### Parker Memorial Home.

Staff: Resident Superintendent.  
Resident Deputy Superintendent.  
Non-resident Domestic help.

Girls admitted during 1960	..	..	36
Babies admitted during 1960	..	..	30



**Average length of stay in the Home:-**

Ante-natal period ..	..	..	38 days
Post-natal period ..	..	..	20 days

Girls continue to be transferred to the Sunderland Maternity Hospital for delivery.

12 babies were discharged from the Home with their mothers, 15 were discharged with a view to adoption, 1 was placed with foster parents and 2 admitted to childrens home.

**Registration of Nursing Homes.**

There are no Nursing Homes on the Register. No unregistered homes were discovered during the year and no applications for registration were received.

**Day Nurseries.**

There were two Day Nurseries operating during the year.

The average daily attendance at Thompson Park Nursery of children from 0-2 years was 10.5 and of children from 2-5 years 34.59.

The average daily attendance at Elms West Nursery of children from 0-2 years was 18.09 and of children 2-5 years was 28.55.

Two candidates entered for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board and both were successful in obtaining the certificate at the first attempt.

**Nurseries and Child Minder's Acts, 1948.**

One application for registration was received during the year.

**Blind Persons Act.**

Visits to partially blind persons on the register were carried out by the Health Visitors during the year.

**INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS**

During the twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1960, fortythree forms B.D.8.were completed, and of these, thirteen were certified Not Blind, twenty-eight were certified Blind, and one was certified Partially Sighted. There was only

one re-examination, this being a blind persons with improved vision whose name was removed from the register.

### **Blind Persons.**

For the second year in succession we are able to report that there have been no cases of Retrolental Fibroplasia registered.

There were three children registered this year. The youngest, a female aged two years, cause of blindness being Optic Atrophy with no treatment recommended. She is thought to be backward but has been admitted to a Sunshine Home for a trial period. One male of seven years with Cataracts and Secondary Glaucoma was recommended Hospital Supervision and optical treatment. He has been supplied with spectacles and is attending the Barbara Priestman School in Sunderland. The eldest boy, aged fifteen, who was registered as partially sighted for a number of years but is now totally blind, was recommended no treatment, his cause of blindness being Myopia and Detached Retina. He is now attending a Residential School for the Blind at Manchester.

Apart from the child previously mentioned, there were eight cases of blindness caused by Cataracts, and of these treatment was not recommended in two cases. One case was recommended Hospital Supervision only and is stated to be attending regularly. Hospital Supervision and surgical treatment was recommended in two cases, one of whom is attending regularly but has not yet received the treatment, and the other's health will not permit him to travel. Surgical treatment was recommended in a further three cases, two of whom do not wish to undergo such treatment and the other is in ill health.

There were seven cases of Glaucoma registered during the year, two of whom were recommended no treatment. Four cases were recommended Hospital Supervision, one of whom died during the year, the other three are reported to be attending periodically. One case was recommended surgical treatment but has not yet received such treatment.

Other causes of blindness were:-

Central Choroiditis, Corneal Scar, Demyelinating Disease, Diabetes, Disseminated Choroiditis, Keratitis, Myopia, Old Embolus of Central Retinal Artery, Papilloedema, Senile Central Degeneration.



Five cases were recommended no treatment. Two cases recommended medical treatment are receiving such treatment, and three cases recommended Hospital Supervision are attending regularly.

Of the new cases registered during the year, only one male was found suitable for Industrial Rehabilitation. It is hoped he will be admitted to a Centre in early 1961.

Twenty of the registered blind persons were over the age of sixty-five years.

## A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY							
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Others	
	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted	Blind	Partially Sighted
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends:								
(a) No treatment .. ..	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
(b) Treatment-								
medical.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
surgical. ..	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
optical.. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
hospital supervision ..	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	1 opt.	-	-	-	-	-	Med. 2	Opt. 1.



**B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ..	3
(ii) Number of cases in which:-	
(a) Vision lost.           ..       ..       ..       ..	-
(b) Vision impaired ..       ..       ..       ..	-
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ..	-

**Partially Sighted Persons.**

There was only one name added to the register of partially sighted persons this year. This being a male of 34 years, who is at present working at a Coal Landsale. Optical treatment was recommended, and he has been supplied with spectacles.

**Home Nursing.**

The salient features of the work of this service, are the provision of skilled nursing care for sick people at home and medical treatment prescribed by the patient's general practitioner. Applications for the services of a nurse come from general practitioners and from the patients themselves or their relatives. The service is also called upon when patients discharged from hospital require further nursing at home. Other sections of the Public Health Department also refer cases. Patients are visited as necessary, many of them twice daily, and extremely ill patients requiring treatment are also visited in the late evening. Nursing appliances are available on loan to patients.

The Home Nursing Service is an approved school for the training of Student District Nurses.

The Staff consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 25 full-time nurses including 3 male nurses, and 6 part-time nurses.

Six "contract" houses on outlying estates have been allotted by the Corporation for the accommodation of district nurses.

The Service has been operated on similar lines to previous years and I am pleased to be able to report that all the demands have been made.

## Classification of main types of cases nursed:

	No. of cases	No. of visits
Medical .. ..	2,375	75,523
Surgical .. ..	583	17,166
Tuberculosis .. ..	41	2,913
Infectious Diseases ..	124	1,149
Midwifery and Maternity		
Complications .. ..	37	372
Others .. ..	47	2,159

A considerable proportion of the visits has been in connection with the care of the elderly persons, 59,815 of the above visits being of this class, representing 60.2% of the total visits. The percentage of aged patients remaining on the books at the end of the year was 69.2%.

The approved Queen's Visitor, visited the Home and accompanied each nurse on a round of duty.

As part of their training, Student Nurses from Sunderland Royal Infirmary and Sunderland General Hospital accompanied Queen's Nurses on a morning round and afterwards were given talks and shown films on district nursing by administrative staff at Victoria House.

Public showings of films on mental health were held during Mental Health Week.

The Superintendent attended a Conference of Training Home Superintendents in London in May. She also attended the meetings of the North Eastern Federation.

Two Student District Nurses completed a course of training and were successful in passing the examination for the Roll of Queen's Nurses in January 1960. Two students were in training at the end of the year.

Two Queen's Nurses attended Post Graduate Refresher Course during the year.

The following table gives details of the amount of child nursing carried out during the year by the District Nursing Service. There is no special "Children's Nursing Unit".



**CHILDREN NURSED DURING YEAR 1960**

[illegible]

## HEALTH EDUCATION

This has been another active year in respect of health education. The emphasis in the latter part of 1959 and early in this year was on the dangers of cigarette smoking, especially the relationship to lung cancer. Talks were given in the schools and to other groups by Medical Officers of the Authority and poster displays were arranged. The attack has been consolidated throughout the current year by the use of posters and other visual media.

The highlight of this year's programme has been education in food hygiene and the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff have spared no efforts in this direction, sixteen talks followed by discussion being given to the following organisations.

Guild of Hygiene	1
Student nurses & other student bodies	6
Townswomen&s Guild	1
Church Fellowship	1
Food Traders staffs	2
Technical College (Nursing Cadets & Domestic Science Students)	3
Boy Scouts	2

In addition, five members of various trades have given talks on their particular hygiene problems to the Guild of Help.

Advice on problems connected with the Clean Air Act is also publicised by the Public Health Inspectors Department.

The mothers' club at the Alderman Jack Cohen Health Centre continues to be active, talks and demonstrations concerning general hygiene, mothercraft and child care being carried out. In addition, dietetics, housecraft and cookery are also demonstrated.

The Infant Welfare Centres also provide valuable fields for instruction in positive health and child care which is taught by the clinic doctors and health visitors.

The Health Visitor still occupies the key position in Health Education with her unrivalled opportunities of entry into the family circle, thereby carrying health education into the home itself.

The midwives too play their part in instructing the expectant and nursing mother in the hygiene of pregnancy and neonatal welfare. Regular meetings with the staff and talks by the medical officers enable new ideas to be formulated.



Every advantage is taken of utilising posters and display layouts on health department premises.

The recent acquisition of sound cine projection equipment additional to our existing facilities for slide projection, now makes it possible to expand our activities both in staff training and general health education.

There is ceaseless activity in the field of personal prophylaxis against the infectious diseases, wide use being made of a co-operative local press. Advertisements are supplied by the Ministry of Health and the local health authority and publicity is given to general health articles. Preparatory work was commenced at the tail end of the year for the forthcoming poliomyelitis campaign in the Spring of 1961. The informative "Sunderland Home Safety Handbook" continues to be available and accident prevention is also highlighted in the Fire Prevention Handbook issued by the Sunderland Fire Brigade through the Watch Committee.

## ALDERMAN JACK COHEN HEALTH CENTRE

### Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Three Child Welfare Centres have been held weekly and have been well attended.

One Ante Natal Clinic is held each week attended by a Midwife.

One Immunisation weekly session at which protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox has been given. There is a notable increase in the demand for immunisation with Triple Antigen.

Poliomyelitis vaccination sessions have been held as and when required.

(The figures for the above have been included in the appropriate section).

Facilities are available for Health Education and Talks have been given and discussions held on a wide variety of subjects supported by the use of a film projector.

The Distribution Centre for Welfare Foods has been open daily.

In May 1960 a relaxation class was started for Expectant Mothers who are instructed by Midwives who have attended the appropriate course.

The Mothers' Club continues to function but unfortunately, there are very few new members. During the year there have been film shows on Education and Social matters and Cookery Demonstrations.

During the year continued interest has been shown in the Centre; visitors included journalists and/or representatives from the following countries, Japan, Irak, Singapore, Germany, America, West India, Formosa, and Ceylon. Student Nurses have also visited the Centre as part of their course of instruction. A number of professional associations have held meetings at the Centre, followed by a tour round the premises.

### Pharmacy.

During 1960 26,430 prescriptions were dispensed in accordance with instructions on 17,202 forms E.C.10. Compared with 22,702 prescriptions for the previous year.



### **General Practitioners.**

The five suites provided for General Practitioners have all been occupied but there has again been a re-adjustment of sessions.

The School Clinic have again utilised one of the suites which, in addition to making more use of the suites, also eliminates the necessity for children to travel in to the central clinic.

The Staff Nurse employed by the Local Authority has given 1,194 injections, 1,784 dressings and 1,849 other types of nursing treatment during the year under review.

### **Dental Section.**

The high standard of accommodation and facilities provided in the dental suite promote the best interests of the health service.

It is a matter for regret that staff shortage did not permit full use of both dental surgeries throughout the year. 636 sessions were held for dental inspection and treatment of school children and pre-school children.

Provision of the dental laboratory in the suite permits direct co-operation between the professional and technical staff and the following work was completed at a very high standard by the Dental Technician:-

- 234 Appliances.
- 231 Dentures.
- 108 Study Models.
- 58 Repairs to Appliances and Dentures.
- 24 Crowns.

Meetings have been held during the year attended by General Practitioners, the Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Health Centre staff to deal with domestic problems connected with the day to day running of the Centre. A General Practitioner has been elected Chairman and the Centre Supervisor acts as Secretary. These meetings have proved of inestimable benefit, making for closer co-operation and ironing out many difficulties.

**National Assistance Act 1948 (Section 47)**  
**National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.**

This Section deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. During the year no cases were removed under this Act.

## Spastic Paralysis.

There are 60 Borough cases of spastic paralysis on the books at the Sunderland Orthopaedic and Accident Hospital. 30 of these cases are below school leaving age. The liaison in the matter of treatment between the Sunderland County Borough and the local Orthopaedic Service is quite good. Facilities are available for special teaching both by Home Teaching and at Thornfield Open Air School for the cases which are suitable. In addition, cases are occasionally referred to the Percy Hedley School for Spastics in Newcastle.

6 children were in attendance at Thornfield special school for physically handicapped children.

5 children were in attendance at Residential Schools as weekly boarders.

4 children attended Ford Hall special school for educationally sub-normal children.

## Mental Health Service:

There are 11 males and 23 females under statutory supervision, also 5 males and 2 females in hospital suffering from cerebral palsy.

Six of these cases are in attendance at Training Centres, and despite their limitations, respond well to occupational guidance. Those who are not suitable for occupation centre training remain in their own homes.

There are no mentally ill spastic sufferers from Sunderland detained in hospitals provided solely for the treatment and training of this type of patient.

## Epileptics.

### School Children:

There were mild cases of "Petit Mal" in attendance at Primary Schools.

1 child in Ford Hall Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children.

9 children were in Residential Schools.

1 child was in Thornfield Open-Air Day School.



## Welfare Department:

There were 44 cases on the register as follows:-

						Male	Female
16-20 years	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
21-30 years	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
31-40 years	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
41-50 years	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
51-60 years	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
60 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL ..						<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>

No. of cases residing in premises managed by the Council:-

						Male	Female
Pennywell..	...	..	..	..	..	1	-
The Nook, Grindon	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Highfield..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Thorney Close	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
6 The Cedars	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
TOTAL ..						<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

No. residing in accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by Voluntary Organisations:-

						Male	Female
Lingfield Colony.	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	..	..	..	..	..	2	-
David Lewis Epileptic Colony	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Maghull Home	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
TOTAL ..						<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

There are no mentally ill sufferers from the Borough detained in Hospitals provided solely for the treatment and training of this type of patient.

## Mental Welfare Department:

There are 26 males and 25 females on the Register suffering from epilepsy. Five of these cases are in attendance at the Training Centre.

## LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS

Unnecessary hospital admissions are often avoided by the timely use of the Domestic Help Service which also provides "sitters up" for those cases who cannot be left alone. The District Nursing Service plays an instrumental part in keeping patients out of hospital or facilitating their earlier discharge.

Letters of discharge from the hospitals, copies of which are received by the Health Department where relevant, enables after-care to be efficiently undertaken by Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives and Mental Welfare Officers. In other cases there may be a direct approach from the hospital Almoner.

An exchange system operates between the Local Authority Welfare Hostels and the Geriatric Hospital, permitting earlier discharge of non-chronic cases and there is also a full time Health Visitor seconded to the Geriatric Hospital. Duplication of outpatient attendances by children is avoided by the referral of children attending Local Authority Clinics to their private Practitioners who either refer the case themselves or permit the Clinic Medical Officers to do so. The Local Authority runs its own specialist Ophthalmic Clinic though patients are given a free choice of attending there or obtaining treatment within the National Health Service. Should they receive treatment from sources other than the Local Authority Clinic, a special form is returnable preventing duplication.

There is no special scheme for nursing sick children at home, though the services of the District Nurses are frequently utilised and Health Visitors also attend where required. A discharge report is received from the Children's Hospital in all cases and any necessary aftercare is undertaken by Health Visitors or School Nurses.

An area Maternity Liaison Committee has been initiated which allows for the co-ordination of the Maternity Services of the Local Authorities, General Practitioners and Hospital Consultants in the area.

Health Visitors meet local General Practitioners at their surgeries and can often prevent hospitalisation of patients by the use of ancillary services.

The Guild of Help, acting for the Local Authority on an agency basis through its T.B. and Care-in-Illness Committees can, by the provision of home nursing requisites and nutritional supplements, bedding etc., keep patients out of hospital or facilitate their earlier discharge.



More detailed reference is made elsewhere in this report to the various services and liaison arrangements which are available.

**Circular 3/59 on Child Guidance.**

There is an active Child Guidance Clinic in the borough which caters for children of all age groups and also for children from outside areas.

The Psychiatrist in charge of the clinic, which is under the control of the Education Committee, is also the Medical Officer for Mental Health on the staff of the Public Health Department and therefore excellent liaison exists.

Advice to the Medical and Nursing staff of Child Welfare Clinics is readily available and where necessary interviews and therapy are arranged at the Child Guidance Clinic and cases are also brought up at the weekly case conference attended by members of the Clinic Staff and Public Health Department. In this way, the problems arising in pre-school children can be dealt with adequately and with the minimum of delay.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960

	At all ages	Under 1 yr	1 and under 3 yrs	3 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 10 yrs	10 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	65 years and over
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	102	-	13	27	55	6	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ..	19	-	-	2	4	4	3	6	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Para and Non-Para ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (All forms)...	221	35	28	12	20	7	7	17	37	58
Erysipelas ..	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	-
Measles..	236	22	65	68	77	3	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough..	526	67	148	134	163	7	4	3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	100	-	-	-	-	-	49	51	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	104	3	24	12	29	10	2	11	4	9
Enteric Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning..	36	8	3	3	1	2	1	11	2	5
Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious) ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary ..	125	4	5	3	5	5	28	34	30	15
Meninges & C.N.S.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
TOTALS ..	1,490	139	286	262	355	44	96	142	79	87



**DISINFECTION**

Disinfection was carried out after occurrence of:

	Bedding disinfected
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	161
"              "      (deaths)	24
Scarlet Fever	17
Diphtheria ?	3
Meningitis	26
Poliomyelitis ?	1
Carcinoma	2
Erysipelas	1
Orthopaedic & Accident Hospital	4
General Hospital	6
Childrens Hospital	78
Eye Infirmary	1
Mattresses	167
Pillows	122
Blankets	307
Rooms disinfected	251
Calls & Enquiries	81

**DISINFESTATION**

New Scabie Cases	84
Discharged Scabie Cases (Rooms & bedding disinfected in all cases)	84
Mattresses disinfectest	114
Mattresses destroyed	-
Pillows disinfectest	65
Blankets disinfectest	173
Verminous rooms cleansed	655
Verminous persons cleansed	30

Total Visits 2,457

## VENEREAL DISEASES

For the report on Venereal Diseases, I am indebted to Dr. Kirkhouse, Consultant Venereologist; and I have extracted the relevant facts and figures from his report on the Special Treatment Department of the Sunderland Royal Infirmary.

### ATTENDANCE OF SUNDERLAND PATIENTS, 1960

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
M	162	168	159	161	143	163	131	158	161	156	141	149	1,852
F	80	95	98	122	95	109	80	119	129	108	113	85	1,233

### NEW REGISTRATIONS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
M	22	22	17	25	27	23	23	25	25	19	21	18	267
F	2	4	4	3	4	6	3	8	6	6	6	8	60

Total attendances again show a decrease. This is mainly due to the fact that early syphilis is a rare disease now, and as old patients are completing treatment and being discharged, new cases are not being registered to replace them, also many patients are reporting only for a check up and need no treatment, so that in spite of an increase in new registrations the average number of attendances of each case is much smaller than in the past.

#### Syphilis.

No cases of primary or secondary syphilis were seen during the year.

Registrations of late cases were the same as in 1959, and one more case of Congenital Syphilis over one year of age was seen, so that the total registrations only showed a decrease of one.

#### Treatment.

Has been carried out as in previous years.

#### Gonorrhoea.

The number of new cases of acute Gonorrhoea showed a slight increase from all areas, but this increase is not comparable to that in other parts of the country, but may be a warning of things to come.



## Urethritis.

Sunderland cases show a marked increase of this condition, other areas about the same. It is difficult to account for this increase, but the picture is the same as seen in other districts.

**Visits.** During the year, the Health Visitor (seconded for this purpose) made 123 personal visits, of this number 98 persons were contacted and 25 visits proved ineffectual. As a result of these visits 84 persons reported to the clinic.

**Ante-natal Cases.** One Sunderland pregnant woman patient who was carried over from 1959 for delivery in 1960, had a normal delivery.

The total number of ante-natal mothers for the Borough for 1960 was 12.

These pregnancies resulted in:-

5 normal deliveries (all babies N.V.D.).

3 discharged before delivery.

4 carried forward for delivery in 1961.

The mothers were diagnosed as:-

5 Late Syphilis.

2 Congenital Syphilis.

3 Gonorrhoea.

2 Non V.D.

### Cases Treated at the Special Treatment Department Royal Infirmary, during 1960

	M.	F.	Total
No. of patients under treatment at the beginning of the year.. ..	183	173	356
No. of patients (removed from the Register) who returned for treatment .. ..	4	5	9

	M.	F.	Total
Patients dealt with for the first time:-			
	M.	F.	Total
Syphilis .. ..	15	10	25
Gonorrhoea. ..	53	14	67
Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only) .. ..	93	-	93
Any other conditions requiring treatment .. ..	67	26	93
Conditions not requiring treatment	147	39	186
	375	89	464

No. of patients dealt with for first time who had been transferred from other Centres .. ..	22	2	24
Totals ..	584	269	853

	M.	F.	Total
No. of cases discharged .. ..	315	92	407
No. of patients not completing treatment and/or observation .. ..	11	10	21
Transferred to other Centres .. ..	87	1	88
Under Treatment 31.12.60 .. ..	171	166	337
Totals ..	584	269	853

#### Merchant Seamen.

A greater number of Merchant Seamen reported during 1960, mainly British, and the figure is about the same as in 1958, and again the increase is in the number of acute gonorrhoea and Non Venereal cases.

### TUBERCULOSIS

There were 25 fewer cases of Tuberculosis notified than in the previous year, and 4 deaths less.

During the year 125 cases of pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary were notified, making a total of 134 cases.

Of these 85 were males and 49 females.

Cases of Tuberculosis notified and deaths from the disease during 1960:-



Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 45	18	16	3	3	-	-	1	-
45 - 65	26	4	1	1	6	2	-	-
65 - 75	9	4	-	-	5	-	1	-
75 upwards	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	80	45	5	4	12	2	2	-

There are three whole-time Tuberculosis Visitors concerned with the preventive care and after-care of tuberculosis. They work from the Chest Clinic, where they have every facility for close co-operation with the Chest Physicians and other clinical staff and also the necessary facilities for radiological and immunisation work.

#### Incidence and Death Rate.

The incidence revealed by notifications shows a further downward trend and the pick-up rate from Mass Radiography of ostensibly normal individuals continues to fall.

Year	Deaths		Notifications	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1949	123	18	279	49
1950	90	12	211	45
1951	84	12	278	52
1952	61	6	267	34
1953	48	2	228	24
1954	46	4	217	29
1955	30	3	214	24
1956	26	2	234	28
1957	15	4	149	22
1958	17	4	188	20
1959	19	1	141	16
1960	14	2	117	6

### Contact Examination.

From the 123 new cases of tuberculosis, 752 contacts were examined. 15 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, 327 of the contacts were tuberculin negative and were offered B.C.G. immunisation. 267 accepted and were given B.C.G. and in 17 cases the parents refused vaccination.

Year	Total Notifications	Contacts Examined	Contacts given B.C.G.	Active Pul. Tubs. Cases discovered
1951	330	975	141	26
1952	301	1317	343	36
1953	252	917	252	24
1954	246	984	319	31
1955	238	990	292	32
1956	262	1214	316	37
1957	171	895	313	18
1958	208	952	311	29
1959	157	955	331	25
1960	125	752	267	15

The Mass X-ray Unit is being increasingly used to x-ray industrial contacts, but no special figures are being maintained for this.

### Rehabilitation Clinic.

The Rehabilitation Clinic has been continued and has again proved to be of the greatest value. I am very grateful for the helpful co-operation of the Disablement Resettlement Officers at the local offices and, also, at the Felling Rehabilitation Unit.

1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960

No. of cases interviewed	91	69	63	78	75	57	46	37	26
Placed in employment or found work following interview, training or rehabilitation	39	26	23	44	31	27	17	14	12
Accepted for training	8	10	4	9	10	3	4	1	1
Accepted for rehabilitation	8	9	9	13	14	7	3	5	2



	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Ceased to contact D.R.O.	7	3	7	15	10	12	4	5	2
Unemployed or sick on date of review	14	17	20	18	24	14	18	12	9

Modern drug treatment of tuberculosis is enabling more and more cases to return in safety to their old employment and fewer cases require the help of the rehabilitation clinic. Those cases, however, that do require help present many difficulties both to the medical staff and the Disablement Resettlement Officers.

#### **Waiting List.**

There was no waiting list for pulmonary tuberculosis beds either at hospital or sanatorium, and no waiting list for the Thoracic Surgical Unit at Seaham.





## Report of the Tuberculosis Care Committee: -

Whilst tuberculosis seriously affects the social and domestic life of sufferers and remains a dangerously infectious disease we continue to witness a steady and gradual defeat of this malady.

The demands on the Care Committee have fallen so far as numbers of applications are concerned, but the intensity of some of the cases that continue to come before the Committee for consideration, remains.

In addition to material assistance given it is often called upon to give guidance in the personal and domestic problems arising from prolonged illness. The opportunity to unburden troubles to a sympathetic and impartial listener is a great relief and is an important factor contributing to the recovery of the patient.

It has again been possible to supplement the help given through the Statutory bodies, by the voluntary fund, grants obtained through various Benevolent funds and Save the Children Fund.

- 19 persons granted clothing
- 16 granted footwear
- 10 families granted beds and bedding
- 12 grants were made from Voluntary funds
- 12 grants disbursed from Save the Children Fund
- 4 cases assisted through Benevolent Funds
- 82 patients received grants of nourishment
- 94 families received coal at Christmas
- 100 patients in Hospital received cash gifts at Christmas
- 57 children received toys
- 3 food parcels

A Master Shaver, Table Games and materials for curtains and bed screens were provided at Cherry Knowle Hospital out of voluntary funds. Assistance was given towards the cost of converting three old wards at Havelock Hospital into recreation rooms, also a donation towards Christmas Decorations.

### Occupational Therapy.

This Scheme continues to fill a well felt need and patients participating fully appreciate the interest shown in their welfare which brings happy diversion into their lives.

# Extract from Report of the Care in Illness Committee.

The Committee has had an exceptionally busy year, 404 applications having been dealt with. The assistance covers a wide field and the Committee besides providing grants for extra nourishment and special foods has assisted in many instances with, clothing, bedding and footwear, the loan of nursing appliances, invalid chairs and convalescent holidays.

This service meets a real need in the community, especially in cases of prolonged illness. The requests for nursing equipment alone, show how much the services are drawn upon. Invalid chairs, especially during the summer months are always in great demand and give pleasure to the sick and elderly who would otherwise be unable to get out and enjoy the fresh air and change of scene.

The National Society for Cancer Relief continues to give most generously to cases recommended, not only with weekly grants for extra nourishment but in addition, help with bedding, clothing and any form of assistance which will relieve distress caused by this illness.

The following appliances were lent during the year:-

Invalid Chairs ..	98	Bed Pans ..	..	76
Rubber Sheets ..	51	Urine Bottles ..	..	49
Air Rings. ..	52	Crutches ..	..	4 pairs
Walking Sticks ..	13	Bed Cages..	..	18
Commodes..	..	44	Back Rests. ..	35
Feeding Cups ..	6	Bed Tables. ..	..	2
Indoor Chairs ..	4	Tripod Sticks ..	..	2 pairs
Pole and Chain ..	1			

52 cases granted nourishment

1 case - granted bed

1 case - easy chair

13 cases helped with bedding and clothing

2 cases provided with Dunlopillo mattresses.

Grants were made towards the cost of convalescence for a mother and two children and nine other cases.



# **SUNDERLAND SOCIAL SERVICE WELFARE COMMITTEE**

## **Extract of Annual Report 1960**

### **Work done: -**

Callers .. .. .	1,020
Visits .. .. .	872
Shelter arranged. .. .	47
Maternity Home arranged. .. .	37
Babies placed for adoption .. .	53
Adoptions legalised .. .	45
Affiliation orders gained in Court .. .	4

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The year 1960 will be remembered as the start of a new era in the alleviation of Mental disorder.

On November 1st of this year, the Mental Health Act (1959) came into full operation, with the consequent repeal or amendment of the existing legislation, and the dissolution of the Board of Control.

This has necessitated several important administrative changes. There is no longer separate legislation for persons suffering from "mental deficiency" and psychiatric disorders, indeed, the term "mental deficiency" no longer officially exists. This integration of the two main aspects of mental disorder has been followed as closely as possible in the administration and staffing of the department, though lack of accommodation still enforces an artificial cleavage insofar as part of the staff must operate from the Murton Street premises and the remainder from the Health Office.

Prior to the new Act, the establishment consisted of two duly authorised officers whose main responsibility lay in the removal of persons to hospital who were suffering from acute mental disturbance and who could not be admitted as voluntary patients. They were also concerned in the social care of these patients and their families. In addition, there was a Mental Deficiency Officer and two social workers whose duties were largely concerned with the supervision and training of "mental defectives" and social case work in this connection.

These five officers have now all been re-designated "Mental Welfare Officers" with equal responsibilities in dealing with all forms of mental disorder under the Mental Health Act (1959).

This has necessitated a re-allocation of duties and a certain amount of inservice training.

The abolition of "Statutory Supervision" has resulted in the informal visiting of those persons who require and agree to it. It has been found possible to curtail visiting in those cases who are managing well and keeping in regular employment though it is expected and hoped that they will still keep in contact with the department for help and advice if required.

Under S. 28 of the Mental Health Act (1959) it is necessary for the Local Health Authority, in collaboration with a professional advisory panel, to approve medical practitioners with special experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorder and it is pleasing to report that an adequate number (18) of these practitioners have requested and been granted approval under this section.



Appropriately, 1960 was designated "Mental Health Year" by the World Health Organisation and no efforts were spared by Local Authorities all over the country to bring this vital subject to the forefront of the public eye. This Authority was no exception and a special Mental Health Week was held from the 9th - 16th July.

A comprehensive programme was prepared and the public were invited to attend film shows, talks by psychiatrists and discussions. The Junior and Adult training centres were opened to the public and exhibitions of the work done by the trainees were held.

It is regrettable to report that these efforts were not as well supported by the public as was hoped for in spite of adequate publicity. This is indicative of the immense amount of work that remains to be done to gain the acceptance of the mentally ill by the community at large.

**Progress of the Development of Mental Health Services under the provisions of S. 6 of the Mental Health Act (1959) and The National Health Service Act (1946).**

Many of these provisions were being carried out by this Authority before the Mental Health Act came into operation but it is recognised that expansion of and additions to these services must be made.

(a) The provision of residential accommodation, for persons suffering from mental disorder but who do not require hospital accommodation, has been accepted in principle but has been delayed by the inability to procure suitable premises or a vacant site. It is hoped that this position will shortly be remedied and indeed, negotiations are now in progress for the acquisition of such premises.

(b) The Junior Training Centre in Murton Street has places for 35 children under 16 years of age. There is also accommodation for 17 adult females.

The Adult Male Training Centre is held in the East Community Centre and makes provision for 18 adult males. It is recognised that the accommodation is inadequate and I am pleased to report that work has now started on the new centre at the Plains Farm Site and should be completed early in 1962. There will be places for 175 and it will be possible to greatly extend the range of activities at present available for the trainees.

(c) Five Mental Welfare Officers have been appointed. This has really only been a re-designation of existing staff. A 24 hour service is available every day of the year and indeed has been so before the new legislation appeared.



(d) The requisite provisions have been made to exercise guardianship functions under the Act.

### **Guardianship.**

Four persons are still under guardianship and receiving adequate care - parents have asked that the authority guardianship continue in accordance with new regulations - they feel that conditions under guardianship provide them and the patients with a protection not given to them if the patients were discharged from Order.

### **Training Centres.**

Work of a high standard has continued throughout the year at all three centres. Unfortunately vacancies do not occur frequently and there is still a waiting list for admission, but this state of affairs will not, I hope, last much longer. Attendances have been regular and the work done and standard of the training given is much appreciated by parents.

The usual annual outings were held during the Summer and parties at Christmas time. The trainees also like to celebrate their birthdays by holding their parties at the Centre when their friends can join them in the usual fun and games. We are grateful to the workers of the Sunderland Society for the Mentally Handicapped who gave our children and adult trainees a happy time at their Summer Outing, Christmas parties, and excellent social club activities at their Headquarters at "Temple House". This Society has done excellent work during the year and I hope that next year more people will respond to the appeal of the mental health workers to take advantage of the facilities that these voluntary workers are most anxious to give them by joining this Society and supporting their activities.

Calls upon the services of the Mental Welfare Officers have continued to increase from all sources, and as in the past, on investigation quite a number are found not to be the concern of this Department and these are passed on to the appropriate department for attention. There are still quite a number of old people who are living alone, often in deplorable conditions, who are brought to our notice, quite often there is no alternative at the moment but to put them into hospital for their own safety. This problem can be overcome when the long awaited hostels are available.

The general public are becoming more enlightened regarding the problems relating to Mental Health, consequently the persons who are mentally sick will accept the Mental Welfare Officer more as a friend and openly discuss their problems.



Social work accounts for a great part of the time of Mental Welfare Officers and proves to be of great value, as so often the social problems of the family are the contributory cause of the breakdown, and when given guidance the position is quite often eased. 288 interviews were conducted at the Health Department.

### **Co-ordination of Services.**

Co-operation continues on a very high level with the local General Practitioners, Local and Voluntary Organisations and particularly the Medical Staffs of the Hospitals covering the area. Much good has been accomplished by this close relationship. The Police too have been most helpful in lending valuable assistance, and passing of information, particularly regarding "Suicidal" patients whom they leave to our jurisdiction as to their ultimate admission to Hospital.

### **Bed Position.**

Most cases are received at Cherry Knowle but occasionally it has been necessary to take patients further afield to South Shields General Hospital at Harton.

### **Care and After Care.**

A considerable number of visits have been carried out and assistance given. These visits appear to be greatly appreciated by ex-patients and their relatives and in particular the older people who live alone who quite often have problems awaiting the Officer when he calls.

The number of visits for investigation and observation purposes has increased considerably - for this purpose 1,615 visits have been made, 675 visits have been made as After-Care services, making a total of 2,380 visits in all.

### **Hospital Facilities Available.**

Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope, County Durham.  
 South Shields General Hospital, Harton, County Durham.  
 (Psychiatric Unit for Observation)  
 Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield, County Durham.  
 Psychiatric Unit, Royal Infirmary, Sunderland. (Out Patients only).

**Persons brought to the notice of the Mental Welfare Officers  
As suffering with some form of Mental Illness**

New Cases .. .. .	377
Cases known to us.. ..	209

Total .. 586

The following is a Summary of Patients conveyed to Hospitals under "Orders", "Voluntary" or "Informal Patients".

**Cherry Knowle Hospital.**

Certified under Section 16 Lunacy Act 1890 ..	9
Duly Authorised Officers Order, Section 20 Lunacy Act 1890 .. .. .	143
Magistrates Order Section 21/1 Lunacy Act 1890 ..	26
Voluntary Patients Section 1 Lunacy Act 1890 ..	8
Informal Patients .. .. .	22

**South Shields General Hospital Psychiatric Observation Ward.**

Duly Authorised Officers Order Section 20 Lunacy Act 1890 .. .. .	7
Informal Patients .. .. .	1

**Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.**

Certified under Section 16 Lunacy Act 1890.. ..	1
Duly Authorised Officers Order Section 20 Lunacy Act 1890 .. .. .	1

**Patients Certified while in Hospital on Short Order.**

Patients examined by Doctor and Justice of the Peace on expiry of Short Order and Certified under Section 16 Lunacy Act, 1890.. .. .	22
--	----

Patients assisted to Welfare Hostels for Aged Persons .. .. .	2
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The following are cases admitted to Hospitals under the Mental Health Act, 1959, as from 1st November.

**Cherry Knowle Hospital.**

Emergency Order, Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959	15
Order for Treatment Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959 .. .. .	1
Admission for Observation Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959 .. .. .	5
Informal Admission Part I, Section 5 Mental Health Act 1959 .. .. .	20



**South Shields General Hospital Psychiatric Observation Ward.**

Emergency Order, Section 29 Mental Health Act

1959.. .. . 1

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284

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**Deaths in Hospital.**

34 Death have been notified during the Period under Review.

**Abstract from Ministry of Health Annual Report.**

Under Age 16 yrs.		Aged 16 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.

**1. Particulars of Cases reported during 1960.**

- (a) Cases ascertained to be defectives  
"subject to be dealt with".

Number in which action taken on  
reports by the L.E.A. and other  
Sources.

5	7	5	4
---	---	---	---

- (b) Cases reported who (i) were not  
"subject to be dealt with"

-	1	-	-
---	---	---	---

- (ii) Not regarded as defectives

-	-	3	-
---	---	---	---

- (iii) In which action was incom-  
plete on 31.12.1960

-	-	-	1
---	---	---	---

5	8	8	5
---	---	---	---

**2. Disposal of Cases reported during 1960.**

- (a) (i) Placed under Statutory  
Supervision.

5	7	3	3
---	---	---	---

- (ii) Placed under Guardianship.

-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

- (iii) Admitted to Hospital.

-	-	2	1
---	---	---	---

- (b) (i) Action Unnecessary.

-	1	-	-
---	---	---	---

- (ii) Placed under Voluntary  
Supervision.

-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

- (c) Removed or died before disposal

-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---

5	8	5	4
---	---	---	---

	Under Age 16 yrs.		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Number of Cases receiving home visits</b>	1	-	338	207
<b>Number of Cases on Hospital waiting lists at 31.12.1960.</b>	4	2	-	2
<b>Number of Cases suitable for Occupation Centre Training</b>	30	37	81	98
<b>Number receiving training on 31.12.1960.</b>	18	11	21	20



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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**Water.** The source of supply remains unchanged and the quality and quantity satisfactory.

**Rivers and Streams.** As a result of the survey of river and sea pollution action is being taken for the prevention of pollution of the River Wear and the town beaches.

**Closet Accommodation.** During the year 29 broken or otherwise defective watercloset basins were replaced by new wash-down pedestal basins.

Below will be found a table showing the conveniences in the Borough at the end of 1960:-

Houses etc., with water-closets and moveable ashbins .. .. .	52,243
Houses, etc., with ashpits privies and ashpits pan privies etc. .. .. .	17
No. of Chemical Closets .. .. .	6
No. of Water Closets into Septic tanks or quarry	13

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.** The number of visits made by the District Inspectors during the period under review (including inspectors, advisory visits, etc.) was 10,066 inspections.

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
HYGIENE**





**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, VISITS AND NUISANCES  
FOUND BY THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS**

Houses and Premises Visits or Examinations on account of	Inspections and Visits
Infectious Disease Notifications. .. ..	245
Complaints.. .. .	1,505
Unfounded Complaints .. .. .	33
House to House Work .. .. .	332
Occupants: T.B. Old Persons .. .. .	38
Occupants: Overcrowding .. .. .	82
Occupants: Dirty Tenants.. .. .	24
Rodent Infested and Verminous Premises.. ..	3
Work in Progress .. .. .	537
Drainage .. .. .	2,085
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	78
Schools (Inspection of Conveniences) .. ..	-
Public Sanitary Conveniences .. .. .	-
Licensed Houses, Theatres, etc... .. (See also Food & Drugs Act visits)	7
Vans, Tents, etc... ..	15
Stables, etc. .. .. .	-
Offensive Trades .. .. .	10
Factories .. .. .	136
Shops .. .. .	188
Pet Shops .. .. .	3
Revisits .. .. .	3,557
Slum Clearance, Pets Act, Certs.Disrepair, etc.	-
Food Hygiene .. .. .	1,142
Pharmacy and Poisons .. .. .	9
Housing .. .. .	10
Travelling Shops .. .. .	12
Public Health Act.. .. .	25
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>10,066</b>



## NOTICES SERVED IN CONSEQUENCE OF NUISANCES, &amp;c.

## FOUND DURING INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

	Verbal	Owner	Occupier	Total	Items completed on Notices Served
To cleanse, repair or renew drains.. .. .	6	157	2	165	174
To renew defective water closet basin .. .. .	-	28	-	28	29
To renew or repair flushing apparatus .. .. .	1	72	-	73	76
To provide additional water-closet.. .. .	-	-	-	-	1
To provide water supply to water closet .. .. .	-	7	-	7	7
To repair or renew soil or vent pipe .. .. .	1	8	-	9	6
To repair or renew bath, sink, or lavatory waste pipe ..	-	12	-	12	8
To repair seat or roof or door of watercloset. .. ..	-	104	-	104	91
To cleanse dirty watercloset basin, floor, seat, etc. ..	-	11	1	12	6
To renew dustbins or provide additional dustbins .. ..	-	139	-	139	105
To repair, cleanse or renew urinal.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
To repair chimney stacks and flues .. .. .	-	68	1	69	57
To cleanse dirty rooms, passages, and bedding, yard surface ..	-	8	1	9	7
To repair windows, floors, ceilings, doors or wall plaster ..	-	605	-	605	510
To remedy damp walls .. .. .	1	443	-	444	253
To provide light and ventilation	1	66	-	67	58
To repair main and off-shoot roofs .. .. .	3	487	-	490	359
To repair or renew spouts .. .. .	4	303	-	307	221
To repair or renew k. ranges, fireplaces, washhouse boilers etc. .. .. .	1	245	-	246	205
To provide domestic water supply	-	58	-	58	57
To provide or repair yard pavement .. .. .	-	30	-	30	18
To remove offensive accumulations	1	18	-	19	25
To abate nuisance from the keeping of animals	-	1	-	1	1
To abate other nuisances. ..	1	53	1	55	40
TOTALS	20	2,923	6	2,949	2,314

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

## Offence:

## How Disposed of:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

## Section 2

1 case - sale of milk containing fragment of glass	Fined £25.
1 case - sale of milk containing fragment of glass	Fined £25.
1 case - sale of milk containing fragment of glass	Fined £30.
1 case - sale of milk containing quantity of dirt	Fined £30.
1 case - sale of Mouldy Pasty (2 charges)	Fined £10

## Food Hygiene Regulations.

1 case - failing to maintain on Food Premises adequate supply of Hot and Cold Water, or hot water at a suitably controlled temperature for a wash-hand basin (2 charges) £3 each	Fined £6.
1 case - cutting bench with which food came or was liable to come into contact, was not kept clean	Fined £25.
1 case - failure to maintain for wash-hand basin an adequate supply of either Hot and Cold Water or Hot Water at a suitably controlled temperature	Fined £5.
1 case-- failure to provide nail brush at or near a wash-hand basin available for use of persons handling food	Fined £5.



**Public Health Act, 1936:****Section 93:**

2 cases - Both summonses withdrawn as necessary repairs carried out in the interim.

**Common Lodging Houses.**

There are 2 common lodging houses in the Borough

1. The Salvation Army Hostel accommodates 160 lodgers and is structurally sound, clean and in a good state of repair.

2. This hostel accommodates 43 lodgers, most of whom are above retirement age. The building is very old and it is only at high cost and with constant attention that the building is kept clean and in a fairly good state of repair. As there is no other facility for accommodating these men it is advisable to continue the licence for the time being.

**Offensive Trades.**

There are 11 offensive trades authorised in the Borough.

- 1 Gut Scraper.
- 2 Tripe Dressers.
- 8 Rag and Bone Merchants (one only collects bones).

32 Visits were made during the year to these premises. Infringements included the white or colour washing of rag sorting premises, and defective sanitary conveniences.

**Plans.**

The practice of all plans for new buildings being submitted to this office for examination in relation to sanitary work has been continued throughout the year. This is an important connection between the Building Surveyor and the Health Department. The total number of plans examined and commented upon was 1,250.

## **DRAINAGE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH NEW BUILDINGS**

The following work has been carried out by the Inspector engaged for this particular branch of the Department.

**DRAINAGE WORK in connection with New Buildings**

Type of Tests	No. of Tests	Faults-% of Total		Re-Tests	Final tests of Completed Buildings	Certificates Issued	Interviews and Advice	Inspections of work in Progress
Smoke	464	7	1.5	7	52	52	47	94
Water	3,340	94	3.1	94	394	394	546	668
Totals	3,804	101	2.9	101	446	446	1,355	

**ANALYSIS OF NEW DRAINAGE TESTED (in Feet)****Stoneware****Cast-Iron**

	4"	6"	9"	12"	4"	6"	9"	Total Miles
Smoke	352	840	108	-	5,356	18	-	
Water	59,067	8,197	717	60	1,880	418	-	14 miles
Totals	59,419	9,037	825	60	7,236	436	-	1,031 yds

**PLANS**

Examined under Part IV of the Building Bye-Laws and other enactments .. .. . 1,250

Approved	Disapproved	Subsequently Approved	Total
1,043	207	184	1,250

**Rodent Control and Disinfestation.**- Particulars of the work done by the Rodent/Disinfection Officer and three Rodent Operatives are given in the following table:

Complaints Received .. .. .	932
Premises inspected on receipt of complaint and otherwise.. .. .	1,864
No. of baits laid .. .. .	42,626
No. of traps set .. .. .	110
Visits for purpose of observation, work in progress or work done .. .. .	3,338



Amount and Type of Poison used on	Zinc Phosphide	Warfarin	No. of Premises
Local Authority's Premises .. ..	3 lbs 6 ozs	147 lbs 11 ozs	211
Business Premises ..	4 lbs 4 ozs	393 lbs 12 ozs	286
Private Dwellings ..	1 lb 8 ozs	571 lbs 13 ozs	1,137
Total Premises Treated with Bait .. ..			1,634

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

There are 14 registered premises and 1 premise licensed to store Rag Flock in the Borough. 13 Visits were made to these premises during 1960. 1 Person was cautioned for failing to maintain proper records of filling materials. All filling materials inspected were from approved sources and were warranted to conform to the requirements of the Act, No Rag Flock or other filling material is being manufactured in the Borough and no samples were taken.

### **Caravan Act.**

There are three sites in the Borough licensed for this particular purpose. All for limited periods only.

### **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

The Sunderland No. 1 Smoke Control Order became operative on 1st May, 1961. This covers an area of 845 acres and includes 98 dwellings, 7 industrial premises, 483 business and commercial, and other premises. The adaptation or renewal of the existing grates was carried out successfully. Perhaps the greatest difficulty was in obtaining estimates of the work which was to be done by the owners concerned. Despite reminders from this department the greater part of the work was done in the last few weeks prior to the Order becoming operative, and fortunately there were only 98 dwellings in which a total of 119 fireplaces were renewed or adapted. Perhaps it would be more practicable in future to have these Orders come into operation during the Autumn, as it would be almost impossible to cope with the work of supervising installations should there be over a thousand houses involved.

The final survey was completed on Orders No. 2, 3 and 4, and the details of Nos. 2 and 4 have been submitted to the Minister for confirmation. The Orders for these areas will become operative in October, 1961.

In view of the appeal by the Minister of Housing and Local Government for speeding up the adoption of Smoke Control Areas, the Council decided to accelerate it's programme. What was to have been a twenty-year scheme to tackle approximately 30,000 houses, about half of which are post-war, is now to be completed in five years. This, of course, is subject to adequate supplies of suitable smokeless fuel being available, especially coke which will burn on the open fire. At the time when the "Peech Committee" report on solid smokeless fuel was considered it was doubtful whether the supply of fuel will be available. There appears to be ample supplies of hard coke in this area but the closed stove has no great appeal for the housewife in spite of its greater efficiency.

The Northumberland and Durham Committee of Local Authorities for Clean Air in conjunction with the Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation, instituted a Clean Air Campaign within the area, during the early part of the year. Support was also forthcoming from the Northern Gas Board, the North Eastern Electricity Board, the Coal Utilisation Council, the National Society for Clean Air, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

Static and mobile exhibitions were held in various towns in the area. The Campaign opened in Sunderland and the opening ceremony was attended by representatives of local authorities, public health inspectors, and the press, and was also covered by both BBC/TV, and Tyne Tees/TV.

In his opening address, Sir Keith Joseph, Bart., M.P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government stressed the importance of Clean Air and urged local authorities in "Black Areas" to take action to establish Smoke Control Areas. He expressed disappointment at the apparent lack of interest in this particular area. He was supported at this meeting by Alderman J. Cohen, O.B.E., Chairman of the Sunderland Health Committee, who was able to assure the Minister that Sunderland at least was determined to take positive action in reducing air pollution within it's boundaries.

Coming as it did, a few weeks prior to our No. 1 Area becoming operative, it afforded us the opportunity to display to the public the ways and means of securing cleaner air. Every type of modern heating appliance was displayed and the sight of the solid smokeless fuels burning helped to dispel some of the prejudices which persist with the public against open fire coke, etc.



Our own exhibit was in three sections, showing cause, effect, and cure of atmospheric pollution. This was done mainly by the use of photographs, examples of the effect of soot and sulphur on brick or stonework, metals and fabrics. Photographs showing industrial, shipping, railways, and domestic smoke were displayed, also specimens of lung tissue, showing the effect of living in a smoke-laden atmosphere. It was also possible to show to the public, by means of maps, how this authority intended to tackle the problem during the next five years.

The Exhibition was fairly well attended with parties from various women's organisations and schools, as well as the general public.

Sunderland will also be taking part in the National Survey on Air Pollution which is being instituted by the Department of Scientific Research.

Five volumetric gauges will be in operation at various parts of the town and information registered by these will help to assess the progress towards Clean Air in the years to come.

131 Visits were made to industrial premises in connection with "Clean Air" and 8 timed observations were made on chimneys, where necessary, advice was given to reduce the emission of smoke.

**Average Monthly Deposit in tons per square mile and  
Sulphur Dioxide for period 1st January, 1960 to  
31st December, 1960**

	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	SO3 mg (day) 100 sm2 of Batch A Lead Peroxide
		tons per sq. mile			
Sunderland Accident Hospital .. ..	2.44	6.87	9.33	13.03	1.73
Athenaeum Buildings.	2.43	8.64	10.67	19.61	
Ald. J. Cohen Health Centre .. ..	2.57	5.19	7.84	14.03	
Villette Road Dental Clinic .. ..	2.28	6.84	13.69	20.36	2.21
Maplewood Avenue (4 months).. ..	2.75	6.18	10.38	16.55	
12 months Average ..	2.49	6.74	10.45	16.72	

## Water Supply.

63 samples of water from the town mains supply were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

## Swimming Baths.

16 visits were made to swimming baths in the Borough, and 10 samples of water were taken from the baths. These samples were satisfactory.

There are 3 Public Swimming Baths in the Borough, each is filled from the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company reservoirs supplied by town mains. Continuous filtration and chlorination is carried out at each of the baths which are only emptied when repairs are necessary.

Samples of water are taken during the periods when the baths are being used to capacity and the bacteriological examination of the samples shows that the water is satisfactory.

Adequate showers and footbaths are provided to reduce the possibility of contamination of the baths by the public.

## Factories, Workshops and Shops, etc.

The following tables give an indication of the work carried out under the Factories Act, 1937-1948 and the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938.

### Factories.

Premises	Number of Notices		Statutory	Complied with
	Verbal	Intimation		
Factories with Mechanical Power .. .. .	14	58	-	67
Factories without Mechanical Power .. .. .	2	6	-	8
Other premises (Building sites, etc.) .. .. .	12	3	-	16
TOTALS .. .. .	28	67	-	90



415 inspections of these premises were made during the year. Infringements included unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation, ventilation, heating, cleanliness, overcrowding and floor drainage.

70 complaints were received during the year including 43 from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

5 Outworkers were notified to the Local Authority under the Act.

There are now no underground bakehouses in the Borough.

### FACTORY ACTS, 1937-1948 AND THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS 1938 - INSPECTIONS

Premises Inspected	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	176	33	6
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	826	215	58
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (this includes building sites, etc.) .. .. .	112	167	3
TOTALS .. .. .	1,114	415	67

## DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	3	3	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	1	-	-	1	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4). ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary )insufficient .. ..	10	4	-	9	-
Conveniences)unsuitable or defective.	51	50	-	27	-
(S.7) )not separate for sexes	5	5	-	3	-
Other Offences: (Not including offences relating to outwork) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS .. ..	70	62	-	43	-

## Shops:

## THE SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Sections 37 &amp; 38)

Subsection	Notices		Complied with
	Written	Verbal	
Section 37:.. ..	89	8	91
Section 38:			
Provision of seats for female staff .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS.. ..	89	8	91



During the year 188 visits were made in respect of the above section of the Shops Act, 1950.

Repairs to shops and other business premises, including Spouts, roofs, floors, etc., are included under the heading "Public Health Act".

#### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, Part II Poisons, Health Provisions.**

80 Licences were taken out by shop-keepers during the year. 80 visits were made during the period respecting bottling, labelling and storage. Particular attention is paid to the storage of these poisons and the keeping of retailers Registers of Poisons, particularly where these poisons are ordered by phone and delivered to farmers, etc.

#### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene General Regulations, 1960.**

1,113 Inspections were made during the year.

794 Infringements were noted of which 768 have since been remedied. Also 49 Infringements which were noted in the previous year have now been remedied. Many minor infringements were remedied at the time of the visit.

Talks to traders, organisations, etc., continue to be given and many problems came to light in this way.

The Food Traders Voluntary Guild of Hygiene, a very active body in Sunderland continues to play its part. The Guild appoints its own officers from the many traders and functions under the auspices of the Health Committee and Public Health Inspectors.

During the year special attention has been given to the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations with particular regard to the following premises:

#### **Retail Food Traders' Premises:**

Original inspections were carried out during the previous year. This year re-visits have been made and a reasonable standard of hygiene is being maintained.

Total number of premises 209.

**Bakehouses:**

A general improvement in the standard of hygiene has been effected during the year.

Total number of bakehouses 98.

**Retail Confectioners' Shops: (Allied to the Baking Trade)**

In general there has been a good measure of co-operation by the Trade in providing facilities required by the Regulations and the standard of hygiene has improved. Requirements still outstanding in these shops are being followed up, taking into consideration the structural nature and layout of the premises.

Total number of Retail Confectioners (Baking Trade) 73.

**Catering Establishments: (Including Cafes, Canteens, Hotel kitchens, Hospital kitchens, School kitchens & Snack Bars)**

In general a good standard of hygiene is being maintained and persons responsible have co-operated in carrying out requirements under the Regulations.

A high standard of hygiene is being practised in Hospital Kitchens and School Kitchens. Reports on these kitchens have been discussed with the Secretary of the Sunderland Area Hospital Management Committee and with the School Meals Organiser respectively.

Total number of catering establishments 129.

**Prosecutions Under Food Hygiene Regulations:**

Four prosecutions under this heading were instituted (as set out in detail on page 38) when fines totalling £41 were imposed.

**Public Health Act, 1936.**

45 visits were made under this heading, including visits to offices and business premises generally. 67 nuisances included defective sanitary accommodation, spouts, roofs and other defects.



**Food Poisoning.**

50 cases of Food Poisoning were investigated. Investigation disclosed 3 symptomless excretors of *Clostridium Welchii*. These have received treatment and are now free from infection.

Also 12 cases of food poisoning were notified by Medical Practitioners following wedding receptions at an hotel just outside the Borough. Three of these cases were admitted to hospital. Since the origin of the outbreak was outside the Borough, information on this matter was passed to the Medical Officer of Health of Boldon Urban District Council. 81 cases of Dysentery and 1 case of Typhoid Fever were investigated.

**ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING 1960.**

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as returned to the Registrar General:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
3	21	8	4	36

(b) Cases otherwise ascertained:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	14	-	-	14

(c) Symptomless Excreters:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	3	-	3

(d) Fatal Cases:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	1	1

## Particulars of outbreaks -

Agent	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil	1	12	Nil	12
Cl. welchii	Nil	1	1	14	15
TOTALS	Nil	2	13	14	27

## Single Cases:

Agent	No. of cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Staphylococci (including toxin)	1	Nil	1
Cl. welchii	2	Nil	2
TOTALS	3	Nil	3

## Salmonella Infections, not food-borne

Salmonella (Type)	Outbreaks		No. of Cases (outbreaks)	Single Cases	Total No. of cases (outbreaks) & single cases
	Family	Other			
Thompson				1	1
Typhi Murium				14	14
Enteritidis				1	1
Barielly				1	1
Montevideo				1	1
Meleagridis				2	2
TOTALS	-	-	-	20	20



## HOUSING

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

## Number of new houses erected during the year:-

Corporation .. .. .	931
Private .. .. .	434
	<hr/>
	1,365
Houses Demolished .. .. .	531
	<hr/>
Increase of No. of Houses in Borough ..	834

## Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act, 1936 .. .. .	1,895
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,989
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	49
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. .. .	784

## Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers .. .. .	470
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## Action under statutory Powers during the year:-

## A. - Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	-
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners.. .. .	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

**B. - Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. . 833

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners.. .. .	255
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

**C. - Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . 32

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. . 57

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition was deferred and Closing Orders Served.. .. . 16

**D. - Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957:-**

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. . 14

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement of room having been rendered fit .. .. . -

**INSPECTIONS AND VISITS BY HOUSING INSPECTORS**

**Housing Act, 1957.**

Houses inspected for the purposes of Section 9 notices .. .. .	-
Other visits under Section 9 .. .. .	4



**Housing Act, 1957.**

Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 notices (Closing) .. .. .	18
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 17 notices (Demolition) .. .. .	21
Houses inspected for the purpose of Section 18 notices (Part closing). .. .. .	10
Houses inspected under Section 10 (Work in Default)	1
Other visits under Section 10, 17 and 18.. ..	471
Inspections of properties in Slum Clearance Areas	1,649
Special inspections.. .. .	155
Inspections on complaints .. .. .	13
Inspections of work in progress .. .. .	2
Visits in respect of ownerships, land charges, etc.	24
Appointments and interviews .. .. .	40
Surveys of Clearance Areas. .. .. .	50

# Rent Act, 1957.

Number of houses inspected..	..	..	..	15
Other visits under above Act	..	..	..	51
			Total ..	<u>2,524</u>

## SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 1960 steady progress has been maintained in the clearance of slum areas as will be seen from the attached table:

SLUM CLEARANCE TABLE

YEAR	TITLE OF AREA	No. of Dwelling Houses Occupied	No. of Families	No. of Persons	DATE OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION	DATE OF PUBLIC ENQUIRY	DATE OF CONFIRMATION OF ORDERS
1954	Lawrence Street	210	534	1596	8-8-54	14-12-54	3-3-55
1955	Moorgate Street ) Johnson Street ) Infirmary Row )	190	349	996	7-12-55 7-12-55	17-4-56	10-7-56 27-7-56
1956	Howick Place	227	413	1165	13-6-56	27-11-56	16-4-57
	Central	163	317	809	13-6-56	20-5-58	5-1-59
	Woodbine Street	119	258	871	8-2-56	5-2-57	14-5-57
	Trimdon St. West	24	47	129	14-3-56	10-7-56	24-9-56
	Dunning Street	5	21	47	14-3-56	20-9-56	Not Confirmed
1957	Stoney Lane	33	64	164	9-1-57	7-5-57	11-9-57
	Railway Street	202	302	896	10-7-57	28-1-58	21-5-58
	East Cross St.	57	109	322	12-6-57	11-12-57	11-3-58
1958	Coronation St. Glebe St.	37 16	57 30	194 72	9-7-58 12-3-58	15-10-58 8-7-58	9-12-58
1959	The Parade Deptford	430 263	603 324	1845 957	14-1-59 9-9-59	12/5-59 15-12-59	10-11-59 24-2-60
1960	The Green (Central) Dock Street Hamilton Street Millum Place	7 481 91 26	10 974 182 54	30 2853 573 171	13-1-60 18-5-60 18-5-60 18-5-60	None No objections 11-10-60 11-10-60 11-10-60	8-7-60 27-2-61 27-2-61 27-2-61



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk Supply.** The supervision of all premises where milk is pasteurised, sterilised, stored or sold was carried out and the cleanliness of these premises was maintained. Samples were taken of all types of milk consumed within the Borough, including milk supplied to schools and submitted for Chemical Analysis, Bacteriological and Biological examination. A total of 664 samples of milk were taken.

4 Complaints concerning foreign matter in milk were investigated. Legal proceedings were instituted against the producers concerned. Fines totalling £110. 0. 0d. were imposed for these offences.

**Dairies and Milkshops.** - The following table shows the number of registered Dairies and Milkshops in the Borough on 31st December, 1960.

Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sterilised milk only	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	46

### MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

Local Farmers	Local Dairymen per		Durham	Other Sources	Total	No. Positive T.B.	No. Positive Brucella Abortis
	Rail	Farmers					
-	-	33	33	-	33	-	-

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

Samples of designated milk were taken from 1 local pasteurising establishment, and from 3 pasteurising depots outside the Borough which are supplying local dairymen or schools.

The total number of samples taken was 404 and these are classified below:-

	Tubercu- lin Tested	Pasteur- ised	T. T. Pasteur- ised	Steril- ised	Total
Satisfactory	29	169	156	34	388
Unsatisfactory	4	5	1	-	10
Invalid Temp. exceeding 65°F.	-	4	2	-	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>404</b>

Of the 404 samples submitted 4 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were unsatisfactory, and the producers concerned were notified. 6 samples of Pasteurised or Sterilised milk failed to satisfy the statutory test. 6 samples of Pasteurised milk failed the Methylene Blue Reduction Test but this test was invalidated as at the time the samples were taken the temperature exceeded 65°F.

When samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were unsatisfactory the County Milk Production Officer was informed. Where a sample of Pasteurised milk from a source of supply outside the Borough was unsatisfactory, the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the milk was processed was notified.

#### DESIGNATED MILKS AND ISSUE OF LICENCES

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations), Raw Milk Regulations, 1949, and Milk Special Designations (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 and 1956:-

Dealers (Pasteurisers) licences..	..	..	..	1
" (Pasteurised)	"	..	..	62
" (Sterilised)	"	..	..	564
" (Tuberculin Tested) licences	..	..	..	62
Supplementary Dealers (Pasteurised) licences	..	..	..	13
" (Sterilised)	"	..	..	13
" (Tuberculin Tested) licences	..	..	..	13



**Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.**

Ice-Cream Factories, Merchants and Dealers. A high standard of cleanliness has been maintained in all premises where ice-cream is being manufactured, stored and sold. Frequent inspections are made at local factories during the manufacture of ice cream; particular attention being paid to the subsequent cleansing and sterilising of equipment after use. There were 61 samples, submitted for bacteriological examination and 81.9% were satisfactory compared with 86.6% in 1959.

The average fat content of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis was 7.35% compared with the figure for 1959 which was 6.77%.

**RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF ICE-CREAM  
SUBMITTED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS**

Below 5% fat	5%-7.5% fat	7.5%-10% fat	10% fat (and over)
1	2	4	-

**RESULTS OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION  
METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST**

Grade 1	..	..	41	Satisfactory	..	50
Grade 2	..	..	9			
Grade 3	..	..	7	Unsatisfactory	..	11
Grade 4	..	..	4			
						61

The number of manufacturers in the town on the 31st December, 1960, was 15 and the number of factories 13. The number of retail shops selling wrapped ice cream only was 483.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955.****ADULTERATION, &c.**

The number of samples analysed under the above Act during the year was 305 and these are classified as follows:-

	Number	Percentage of Total Samples
Milk .. .. .	220	72.14%
Butter and Margarine .. ..	3	.98%
Other Foods .. .. .	82	26.88%
Drugs .. .. .	-	-

Of the 305 samples taken and submitted for analysis 4 (1.31%) were non-genuine while in 1959 of 370 samples submitted 5 (1.35%) were non-genuine.

The 4 non-genuine samples were dealt with as follows:-

1 Informal sample of Ice Cream was non-genuine. A formal sample taken in 1961 was genuine.

2 Samples of milk were reported to be non-genuine. The producers concerned were cautioned.

An informal sample of Fish Cake was reported to be non-genuine. The manufacturers concerned had given up the business before a formal sample could be taken.

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

17 visits were made to premises in connection with the above Act, and 8 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken. All samples were satisfactory.



## REPORT OF MILK AND DAIRIES INSPECTOR

Visits	No. of Inspect- ions	De- faults found	Com- munica- tions
<b>MILK:</b>			
To inspect dairy premises.. ..	307	8	5
To inspect retail shops .. ..	22	2	-
To examine milk churns .. ..	210	9	-
To examine milk vehicles .. ..	112	1	-
<b>ICE-CREAM:</b>			
To inspect vehicles and utensils..	145	5	1
To inspect manufacturers premises.	198	14	3
To inspect merchants premises ..	10	-	-
To inspect vendors premises ..	214	17	5
<b>FOOD AND DRUGS ACT:</b>			
To obtain milk samples .. ..	220	2	2
To obtain other samples .. ..	185	2	2
<b>BACTERIOLOGY:</b>			
To obtain milk samples .. ..	437	10	10
To obtain water samples .. ..	63	-	-
To obtain water samples (Swimming Baths)	16	-	-
<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>			
To Premises under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.. ..	7	-	-
Other visits of inspection. ..	110	-	-
Clean Air Act, 1956. .. ..	131	-	-
Proposed Smoke Control Areas ..	1,243	-	-
Smoke observations.. ..	8	2	2
<b>Rag Flock and Other Filling Mater- ials Act, 1951 .. ..</b>			
	13	1	1

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered and the number of carcasses condemned as well as the parts and organs condemned.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number slaughtered and inspected.. .. .	5,222	1,564	399	33,928	11,719
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	4	3	10	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. .. .	850	36	-	1,144	462
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .	16.3	2.55	0.75	3.40	4.01
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. .. .	45	15	-	-	10
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	0.9	0.96	-	-	0.08
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .. .. .	4	2	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment for refrig- eration.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-



## SLAUGHTERING TOTALS FOR 1959

Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
4,503	1,656	457	33,704	11,674

In addition to home killed lamb, mutton and pork carcasses, approximately 4,000 carcasses of beef from animals slaughtered outside the Borough were sold in the wholesale meat shops. 19 slaughterhouses are licensed and 6 of these premises are used for the wholesale trade.

Killing at weekends and at night is the rule in many of the slaughterhouses. In most of these premises it is difficult to maintain a good standard of hygiene due to lack of space and inadequate facilities. Condemned meat and offal is collected by a firm outside the Borough and processed into fertilizer. All other food is destroyed in the incinerator or disposed of by controlled tipping by the Cleansing Department.

### Bacteriological Examinations for Pathogenic Organisms:

Excellent collaboration has been received from the Public Health Laboratory Service in connection with the adoption of bacteriological aids in assessing the fitness or otherwise of certain carcasses intended for food. This service is of the greatest value in what are known as "borderline" cases in which there is some suspicion that the animal was affected with a systemic disease at the time of slaughter and the flesh or organs of which might therefore be dangerous if consumed.

### Diseases of Animals Act:

In November, Foot and Mouth Disease was notified and confirmed in one of the slaughterhouses. As a result 21 cattle carcasses and organs were condemned.

A number of cases relating to foreign matter in foodstuffs was investigated. Legal proceedings were instituted against one firm and as a result a fine of £20 was imposed.

### DETAILS OF DISEASED CARCASSES CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
Tuberculosis ... ..	2	-	-	-	-	2
Fever, Acute .. ..	-	-	-	-	3	3
Decomposition-Found dead	-	-	-	10	1	11
Septicaemia .. ..	2	4	-	-	3	9
Emaciation and Oedema..	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pyæmia .. ..	-	-	1	-	1	2
Jaundice .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	4	3	10	8	29

## TOTAL AMOUNT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	lbs		lbs
Beef .. ..	4,164	Pork .. ..	582
Veal .. ..	323	Offal .. ..	18,061
Mutton .. ..	782	Offal Imported .. ..	64
Mutton Imported ..	178	Beef Imported .. ..	100

Total Amount: 10 tons 16 cwts 2 qrs 6 lbs

The meat and part of the offal is salvaged, small amounts of the offal being burnt in the incinerator.

## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND COLLECTED

### FOR POSSIBLE SALVAGE BY CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

	lbs		lbs
Tinned meats ..	10,084	Confectionery .. ..	348
Tinned vegetables.	2,163	Dried Fruit .. ..	573
Tinned milk ..	205	Butter .. ..	36
Tinned fish ..	71	Rice .. ..	279
Tinned fruit ..	4,316	Sausage .. ..	11
Provisions. ..	246	Wet fish .. ..	3
Bacon .. ..	48	Rabbits .. ..	120
Margarine.. ..	-	Frozen food .. ..	130
Cheese .. ..	10	Shellfish .. ..	112
Fresh fruit ..	-	Split peas.. ..	73
Fresh vegetables..	-	Flour .. ..	40
		Potatoes .. ..	1,450

Total amount: 9 tons 1 cwt 1 qtr 18 lbs

## INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS

### NUMBER OF VISITS TO PREMISES

Slaughterhouses ..	2,625	Fish shops.. ..	70
Wholesale meat depots	542	Open Air stalls .. ..	260
Butchers shops ..	448	Railway premises .. ..	12
Meat carrying vehicles	375	Canteens, Hotels &	
Tripe preparers ..	12	School Kitchens .. ..	38
Wholesale Provisions	184	Horse Meat shops .. ..	18
Retail Provisions.	366	Private houses .. ..	59
Wholesale Fruiterers	10	Bakeries .. ..	5
Retail Fruiterers	22		
Gut Scrapers ..	14		

Total No. of Visit 5,060.





**SCHOOL HEALTH  
SERVICES**



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

### MEDICAL INSPECTION

The Medical Officer of Health being also the Principal School Medical Officer ensures complete co-operation of the School Health and general Public Health Services.

Records from the Maternity and Child Welfare Section are transferred to the School Health Service when the child commences School, and such medical records are also available on request to Medical Practitioners when the child leaves school. By these means, the child is continually under medical supervision.

The average number of children on the school register during the year was 33,503. The total number of children examined by the School Medical Officers for the year was 9,923, compared with 10,088 in the previous year, and for Dental Officers 20,787, compared with 17,422 for the previous year.

The medical inspection of the following classes was carried out:-

- (a) Pupils admitted for the first time to a maintained school.
- (b) Pupils in the last year of attendance at a maintained primary school.
- (c) Pupils in the last year of attendance at a maintained secondary school.
- (d) Routine inspection of pupils attending nursery and special schools, senior pupils at grammar and technical schools.
- (e) Pupils examined at the request of head teachers, school nurses and parents, or pupils for ascertainment as handicapped pupils, or pupils required for further observation before or after treatment.

Prior to medical inspection, the school is visited by the School Nurse, who weighs and measures the children and tests the vision of the seven to eight year olds and upwards. At the actual inspection both Medical Officer and School Nurse attend and parents are invited to be present.

### PHYSICAL STATE, NUTRITION AND CLEANLINESS

#### Physical State.

The heights and weights, as ascertained at school medical inspection, of various age groups of school children, are shown in the following Table:-

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Average Height	Average Weight
1956 and later	39		
1955	967	3 ft. 3 ins.	2 st. 9 lbs.
1954	2,154	3 ft. 6¼ ins.	3 st. 4 lbs.
1953	206	3 ft. 4 ins.	3 st. 0 lbs.
1952	39	3 ft. 3 ins.	3 st. 5 lbs.
1951	80	3 ft. 11 ins.	3 st. 10 lbs.
1950	507	4 ft. 2 ins.	4 st. 7 lbs.
1949	1,998	4 ft. 6 ins.	5 st. ½ lb.
1948	1,067	4 ft. 7 ins.	5 st. 3 lbs.
1947	141	4 ft. 7½ ins.	5 st. 8 lbs.
1946	1,432	5 ft. 4¼ ins.	7 st. 3 lbs.
1945	1,293	5 ft. 9 ins.	7 st. 1½ lbs.

### Nutrition.

Of the total number of children inspected during the year, namely, 9,923, 9,892 were classified as satisfactory, this is equal to 99.69 per cent., and 31 were classified as unsatisfactory, a percentage of .31.

The following Table shows the complete classification for the years 1959 and 1960.

	No. of Pupils	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Year 1959	10,088	9,984	98.97	104	1.03
Year 1960	9,923	9,892	99.69	31	.31

### Cleanliness.

During the year 77,306 children were examined for cleanliness in schools, and of these only 10.74 per cent. were found unclean. This shows an increase compared with the year 1959, when 14.85 per cent were similarly declared unclean.



## **Eye Surveys.**

Eye surveys were carried out during the year in all Junior Schools.

3,284 children had their eyesight tested and of these 213 were found to have defective vision and were referred for further investigation and advice.

## **NURSERIES, SPECIAL SCHOOLS, AND SCHOOL CLINICS**

### **Nursery Schools.**

George Street Nursery has continued to take children between the ages of two and five years. During the year 28 children have been admitted and 29 children discharged.

St. Columba's C. of E. Nursery accommodates children between the ages of three and five years, and during the year 32 children have been admitted and 15 children discharged.

Havelock Nursery has continued to take children between the ages of three and five years, and during the year 104 children were admitted and 81 children discharged.

### **Special Schools.**

Fordhall Day School. - There are at present 183 educationally sub-normal children in attendance, with 27 children on the waiting list.

Milton Hall Residential School. - Destroyed by fire - 19th March, 1960.

2 Classes to accommodate these boys opened at Thomas Street School April, 1960 - accommodation for 40 boys - 29 in attendance at December, 1960.

Barbara Priestman School. - Provision for the education of partially blind, deaf and dumb, and semi-deaf children is made at this Special Day School. There are 45 children in attendance at this school.

Provision for the education of blind children is made at Residential Schools. There are 11 children in attendance at such schools.

The Oakwood Residential School, Croft Spa, near Darlington, accommodates 20 delicate children between the ages of two and seven years. During the year 63 children were admitted and 65 children discharged.

### Thornfield Open Air Day School.

The numbers of children suffering from various illnesses and disabling conditions are comparable in the main to those of last year. Ten children are here because of debility and mal-nutrition, and this also equals approximately the figure for last year.

As before, the usual treatments - remedial breathing exercises, postural drainage of the lungs and Ultra Violet Ray treatment, among others, are carried out.

Admissions during the year .. .. .	21
Discharged to previous schools on health recovery .. .. .	16
Leavers during the year .. .. .	11
Waiting list .. .. .	Nil

The number of pupils in attendance at the end of the year was grouped as follows:-

Cardiac Diseases .. .. .	9
Nervous System.. .. .	19
Respiratory System .. .. .	18
Bone Diseases .. .. .	13
Alimentary System .. .. .	4
Others .. .. .	20

As requested by the Ministry, the following information gives the location of the School Clinics, and the sessions held at each:-

**HYLTON ROAD BRANCH CLINIC.** This clinic serves the west area and is situated at No. 44 Hylton Road. Sessions are held every morning and Tuesday and Friday afternoons for the treatment of minor ailments, when a School Nurse is in attendance. A School Medical Officer is in attendance on Friday mornings. Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic. Sessions are held every morning and afternoon.

**VILLETTE ROAD BRANCH CLINIC.** This clinic for the treatment of minor ailments serves the south area. Sessions are held every afternoon when a School Nurse is in attendance. Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic, sessions are held mornings and afternoons.



**SOUTHWICK BRANCH CLINIC.** This clinic, for the treatment of minor ailments, serves the north area, and is situated at No. 271 Southwick Road, Southwick. Sessions are held every morning and Monday afternoon when a School Nurse is in attendance. A School Medical Officer attends on Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings. Dental Treatment is also carried out at this clinic, sessions being held mornings and afternoons. Ultra-violet Ray treatment is given at this clinic on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

An additional Clinic, for the treatment of minor ailments, to serve the outlying estates in the north area, was commenced at Castle View Infants' School, situated in Chelmsford Road.

A School Nurse is in attendance Tuesday to Friday afternoons, and a School Medical Officer is in attendance on a Thursday afternoon.

**HENDON CLINIC.** This clinic for the treatment of minor ailments serves the east area, and is situated in Smyrna Place, Hendon. A School Nurse is in attendance every morning and Monday afternoon. A School Medical Officer is in attendance on a Monday afternoon. This is also a Cleansing Clinic and two bathing attendants are in attendance every morning and afternoon.

A School Clinic, for the treatment of minor ailments, to serve the outlying estates in the west area, is held at the **ALDERMAN JACK COHEN HEALTH CENTRE**, Springwell Road. A School Nurse is in attendance every morning, and a School Medical Officer in attendance on a Thursday morning. Dental treatment is also carried out at this clinic, sessions are held mornings and afternoons.

**CENTRAL CLINIC.** This clinic is situated at No. 15 John Street. Special cases only are seen at this clinic, by appointment e.g., ophthalmic cases, educationally sub-normal, etc. Dental treatment is also given at this clinic, sessions being held mornings and afternoons.

**CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.** This clinic is situated at No. 23 Mowbray Road, where cases are seen by appointment.

### **ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT**

#### **Ophthalmic Clinic.**

Miss Leigh, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, visits the Central Clinic six sessions weekly.

1,574 children were refracted, and glasses were prescribed for 1,257 of these. Children attending the Barbara Priestman School for the partially blind are examined yearly by Miss Leigh.

The Ophthalmic Nurse has carried out 731 re-examinations, six months after glasses have been prescribed.

### **Orthopaedic Treatment.**

Specialists have continued to see Orthopaedic cases submitted to them during the year at the Sunderland Orthopaedic and Accident Hospital. 4 such children were referred for advice and treatment.

### **Ultra-violet Ray and Infra-red Ray Treatment.**

Two clinics are held twice weekly for Ultra-violet Ray Therapy, one at Southwick Clinic and one at Thornfield Open Air School. During the year 92 children (36 at Southwick and 56 at Thornfield) have made 1,654 attendances.

Most of the children who showed considerable improvement after a course of treatment were suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.

### **Cleansing Station.**

The examination and cleansing of infested pupils, also the treatment of scabies, is carried out at Smyrna Place Clinic, and the following Table shows the number of cases and attendances paid during the year:-

#### **SCHOOL CHILDREN-**

Scabies	..	..	108 cases paid 356 visits.
Eczema Capitis	..	..	33 cases paid 319 visits.
Pediculus Capitis	..	..	512 cases paid 2,519 visits.

#### **ADULTS-**

Scabies	..	..	14 cases paid 43 visits.
Cleansing	..	..	12 cases paid 24 visits.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of infectious diseases are notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Details of certain of these cases are sent to the Education Department to ensure that contacts are excluded from school until free from infection.

The exclusion period is that adopted by the Ministry of Education.

The numbers of notifiable diseases occurring in school children during the year were as follows:-

Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Measles.	..	..	..	..	..	73
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	29
Poliomyelitis..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	35
Food Poisoning.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	-

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

12 Children of school age received complete protective doses, compared with 52 in the previous year; 16 children attended for one dose only compared with 17 in the previous year, and 52 children failed to attend.

After five years of protection it is considered necessary to give an additional injection in order to prolong the protection. During the year 54 of these injections were administered, compared with 170 in 1959.

### B.C.G. Vaccination.

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of selected groups of school children, initiated in 1954, was continued during the year.

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination during the year:-

2,851 children were Mantoux tested.

2,026 children were found to have a negative reaction and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

684 children were found to be Mantoux positive.

Nil children were found to be doubtful.

197 children attended Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray. One child was found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis.

133 household contacts attended Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray.

### **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

The new preventive service commenced during the year 1956, when a limited number of children born between 1947 and 1954, were vaccinated. During the year 1957, this service was extended to children born between 1943 and 1957, and the number of children vaccinated was as follows:-

1,096 children received complete protective doses. (3 doses)

45 children received two doses.

30 children received one dose only.

### **DENTAL SERVICE**

The following tables shows the number of children inspected and treated during the year, as compared with the preceding year:-

				Number Inspected	Number Treated
1959	..	..	..	17,422	8,451
1960	..	..	..	20,787	11,054

### **Staff.**

The Authority was very fortunate to recruit towards the end of the year an additional experienced whole-time officer and two additional part-time officers. As the problem of recruitment will continue to be acute in the future every step should be taken to make employment as attractive as possible. Improvements to the service cannot be implemented unless adequate staff can be maintained.



## Clinic Facilities.

Knowledge gained over a long period of the conditions under which public dental services have functioned indicates that progress has lagged behind social progress in other fields. At a time when so many more people have been given the opportunity of living at higher standards it is to be expected that parents, particularly younger parents, should become more discriminating. It is not surprising that many should show little enthusiasm for facilities which are below standard.

Therefore it is pleasing to report that towards the end of the year approval was given to commence clinic improvements, particularly in those waiting rooms where the need was greatest. Waiting rooms should be attractive and comfortable and should give parents confidence in the level of treatment provided. In some clinics other accommodation is poor and essential facilities are below minimum requirements.

## Arrangements for Treatment.

As emergency treatment should be readily available, in the latter part of the year clinic arrangements were altered to obviate delay and immediate treatment can now be given at all clinics. When administration of a general anaesthetic is required in such cases, with the present staff it is impossible to offer an immediate service at all clinics but some clinics are available daily on a rota system. In practice this covers the need effectively but at times it does entail additional travelling by parents and children.

Intervals are so long between periodic inspections of children in school that arrangements have been commenced to a limited extent to encourage co-operative parents to bring children directly to the clinics at short intervals for re-examination or advice. Parents should be able to have services at the clinics comparable with the services provided by general practitioners and it is essential to reduce the familiar institutional atmosphere and to replace regimentation by a more individual approach.

As staff is below establishment it must be deployed to the best advantage, and therefore Villette Road Clinic, which is pleasant and modern, has been staffed to meet the recommended basic rate of allocation of 3,000 children per dental officer so that in one area children have the opportunity of adequate attention.

The services of the Consultants at the General Hospital Dental Unit have been readily available in the fields of oral surgery and orthodontic treatment. Grateful acknowledgement is expressed for the invaluable advice and treatment thus given in difficult cases, particularly as the Unit is overloaded with work.

Failure to keep appointments is a problem which is not confined to the Authority's service. To secure a satisfactory rate of attendance there is no alternative but to arrange programmes which provide for this contingency and at times this inevitably leads to difficulties for patients and staff.

### The Work of the Year.

Statistical details are given in Table V at the end of the Report.

It is satisfactory to report that during the year the amount of treatment reached a record level.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Children treated	11,054	8,451	9,578	9,532	9,792
Attendances for treatment	22,308	18,292	16,967	19,650	16,153
Fillings - Permanent teeth	7,109	6,836	4,818	2,856	3,068
- Temporary teeth	697	662	390	560	338
Extractions - Permanent teeth	3,867	3,940	4,312	3,222	3,444
- Temporary teeth	10,005	8,752	10,103	8,736	10,993
Other - Permanent teeth	1,657	401	335	304	1,319
Operations - Temporary teeth	2,672	3,221	1,886	1,543	2,241
Administration of General Anaesthetics	8,102	8,063	8,865	8,222	8,892

The number of children who received periodic examination and the number accepting clinic treatment slightly exceeded the national average but too high a proportion of these children failed to complete the conservative treatment required to secure a satisfactory dental standard. The following table shows that while the rate of loss by extraction of both permanent and temporary teeth closely approximates the national average the rate of conservation is well below average.



**Treatment per 100 Children Treated.**

	England and Wales Year 1959	Sunderland Year 1960
No. Extracted - Permanent Teeth	36.5	35.0
- Temporary Teeth	84.8	90.5
No. Filled - Permanent Teeth	109.4	60.5
- Temporary Teeth	20.5	6.3

The nature of the treatment which can be offered is dependent on the staff available. With a limited staff, after meeting the considerable demands for relief of pain and sepsis, conservation of the temporary teeth must be confined to a small number of selected cases so that as much time as possible can be devoted to conservation of the permanent teeth. There is evidence of a gradual improvement in the attitude of parents and children towards acceptance of conservative treatment so that, with increased staff, some progress is being made as illustrated by the following table.

**For each 100 Permanent Teeth Extracted**

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Permanent teeth saved by filling	173.1	154.6	100.5	69.4	83.6

The position will improve further when it becomes possible to use more discrimination in the selection of children to whom conservative treatment is offered.

It would be a beneficial measure to apply a system of preferential treatment graded according to the degree of co-operation. The most co-operative parents welcome the opportunity of more regular supervision of their children, they do not waste appointments and they put into practice the advice on diet and oral hygiene given personally by the dental officers.

**The Condition of the teeth.**

The high incidence of dental decay is shown by a survey of the dental condition of 144 pre school children examined at the clinics. In brief this showed that only 16 had a complete and

sound dentition, defects averaged 4 per child, at least one extraction was necessary in 108 cases and in 80 cases oral hygiene was below standard. These findings are comparable with similar surveys in other parts of the country. At the same time it should be noted that over the years there has been a very marked fall in the rate of occurrence of gross sepsis in children of all ages. The extent of this improvement is probably only fully appreciated by practitioners with very long experience.

The importance of prevention has been stressed in previous reports. The incidence rate of decay is so high that to ensure all school entrants entering school free from untreated defects would necessitate the estimated full-time services of five dental officers for these children alone. Without the ultimate adoption of preventative measures such as fluoridation of water supplies the dental profession will never cope with the problem by operative treatment alone.

### HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils was continued, and the following Table gives details of pupils ascertained and placed during the year in Special Schools.

Year 1960	Blind and Partially Sighted	Deaf and Partially Deaf	Delicate	Physically Handicapped	Educationally sub-normal	Maladjusted	Epileptic
Ascertained as requiring Education at Special Schools ..	3	1	20	11	25	3	1
Placed in Special Schools ..	2	2	23	10	43	1	1

Number of children reported during the year under the Education Act, 1944:-

(a) Section 57(3) (Prior to 1.11.60)	..	..	7
or			
Section 57(4) (From 1.11.60)	..	..	-
(b) Section 57(5) (Prior to 1.11.60)	..	..	4



## PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

The Psychological Service has two distinct departments:-

- (1) THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC, which deals with children who are showing problems of personality, behaviour or learning.
- (2) PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS, which deals with testing schemes and the examination and treatment of the dull and backward children.

## CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Once more the work of the Child Guidance Clinic and School Psychological Service has been seriously curtailed by shortage of staff. Dr. Robinson, Psychiatrist, resigned his post at the end of January on account of continual ill-health. His successor Dr. Hinds, did not take up his duties until the end of July, which meant that we were without the services of a Psychiatrist for nearly seven months of the year. In the last five months of the year we have been fortunate in having a change in the establishment which allows us to have eight psychiatric sessions each week instead of six.

Because of the continuing difficulty in acquiring the services of a qualified Psychiatric Social Worker, the Council approved in June, 1960, the appointment of Miss L.M. Hammond to the post of Temporary Assistant Social Worker. This appointment has been made in the light of the recommendations of the Report of the Working Party of Social Workers, (Younghusband Report). It will be remembered that the Working Party recommended that in the present national shortage of qualified Psychiatric Social Workers, suitable individuals should be appointed to work as Assistant Social Workers, and that they should be given in-service training. To this latter end, Miss Hammond works in full collaboration with the Psychiatrist and Psychologist in case work with parents in the Clinic and on home visits. It is hoped to be able to arrange for Miss Hammond to visit various other establishments concerned with Mental Health work in the area and in this connection she has already visited Prudhoe Mental Hospital with the Psychologist.

In a significant number of cases the children who come to the Clinic are basically normal children who are reacting to the abnormal circumstances of their emotional environment; their presenting symptoms are best then regarded as inevitable individual deviations from the accepted norm, the precise nature of which depends on their emotional experience. Because so much of the child's response is environmentally determined it is particularly important that this aspect of treatment should proceed hand in hand with the treatment of the child. There is little



point for example, in helping the child to deal conscientiously and in a reasonably mature fashion with a younger sibling while leaving the parent without insight into the child's feelings and without education in mentally healthy methods of dealing with this new situation which the child finds so threatening. It will readily be seen from such an example that adequate social work with parents or guardians, is an essential part of the Child Guidance Clinic treatment. In the present state of acute shortage of Psychiatric Social Workers we are fortunate of having this opportunity to offer in-service training to an experienced member of the staff who is already conversant with our aims and methods.

In Spring the increase in the establishment of Psychologists was approved, making an establishment of one Senior Educational Psychologist and one Educational Psychologist. The post of Educational Psychologist, however, remains vacant due to lack of suitably qualified applicants for the post.

Once again because of the serious shortage of staff in the first seven months of the year, it has been necessary to continue the modifications in investigation and treatment which had started last year in order to maintain a service for the most urgent cases. During this period, treatment for children in the Clinic has been limited to play therapy, coaching and advice, given by the Senior Educational Psychologist. School visits and other outside contacts remain minimal. In the last five months of the year, however, it has been possible once more to offer a full Psychiatric Service in the Clinic.

Thursday afternoon has continued to be Mothers' Day at the Clinic with the mothers coming without their children for treatment and also without appointment to discuss their problems.

The distribution of causes of referral this year reflects the limitation of the Clinic service available in the first seven months of the year rather than giving a clear picture of the range of Child Guidance problems in the Town. During that time we were unable to provide psychiatric reports or opinions, and therefore cases would not be seen where such service was required. This has meant an inevitable reduction of the number of cases seen at the request of the Magistrates. The main single cause of referral this year had been failure at school, which accounts for approximately 25% of the cases seen. This, combined with dislike of school, truancy, refusal to attend school and behaviour difficulties in school, accounts for approximately 50% of the cases seen. Head Teachers referred approximately 34% of the cases, with the School Medical Service referring a further 27%.



During the course of the year the Clinic was represented at the Child Guidance Conference of the National Association of Mental Health by the Senior Educational Psychologist. During Mental Health Week the Clinic was open to the Public and public lectures were given on the work of the Child Guidance Service. On several occasions during the course of the year, lectures have been given to various groups and organisations.

## REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOL

The psychological service in schools as distinct from the Clinic deals with various types of children who do not easily fall into the educational system and in devising methods of treatment to meet their needs. The service is directed by a team consisting of Mr. Bridge (Deputy Director of Education), and the Senior Educational Psychologist.

The children fall into three classes:-

- (1) The sub-normal.
- (2) The dull and backward.
- (3) The bright, retarded, or emotionally disturbed child.

All children of 7+ are given the Moray House Picture Test, and all children of 11+ are given the Allocation Examination. Normally the children who fall below a certain standard are individually examined by the Psychologist and recommended for transfer to a school for Educationally Sub-normal Children, coaching in an opportunity class in the Secondary Modern School, the Remedial Coaching Centre, or referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for treatment.

On account of the staffing difficulties mentioned earlier in this report it has not been possible for the normal routine testing and advisory work in the schools to be attempted this year.

The sub-normal child is referred to the School Medical Service and the children either (1) deemed unsuitable for education in school and notified to the Local Health Authority, (2) admitted to Fordhall, or (3) admitted to the Milton Hall Residential School.

## REMEDIAL COACHING OF RETARDED CHILDREN - I.Q.s 90 and over.

During the course of this year it has been possible to re-establish this aspect of the work. Four qualified teachers were appointed to work a maximum of five sessions each in Remedial

Coaching Centres. There is now one Centre at Carlton House, which operates for five sessions a week, another Centre at Springwell Junior School which is open full time and which is staffed by two part time teachers and the third Centre operates for four sessions a week at Red House Infant School.

Because none of the teachers concerned had previously had either experience or training in this highly specialised kind of teaching, an attempt has been made during this year to give them a systematic in-service training. To this end the teachers were seen alone initially by the Senior Educational Psychologist and during the course of the year joint meetings have been organised when it has been possible to pool findings and to discuss difficulties as well as to review progress as a group.

## Numbers.

Cases carried forward from 1959 unexamined.	..	31
Referred During 1960..	.. .. .	212
Re-referred during 1960	.. .. .	17
		<hr/> 260
New cases seen during 1960 ..	.. .. .	185
Re-referred cases seen during 1960..	.. .. .	17
Otherwise dealt with..	.. .. .	26
Carried forward to 1960 unexamined..	.. .. .	32
		<hr/> 260

## Diagnostic Service.

Diagnostic Service.	Boys	Girls	Total
Medical and Social Advice .. ..	13	7	20
Educational .. ..	12	4	16
Placement .. ..	14	7	21
Transferred to:- School Medical Service,			
Other Clinics, etc.	11	1	12
Remedial Centre .. ..	28	8	36
Re-referred for Statutory Examination	7	5	12
Failed to attend .. ..	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	87	34	121



**Full Service.**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Carried forward from 1959.. ..	51	5	56
Selected for treatment during 1960	57	22	79
Re-referred.. ..	12	5	17
Under investigation. .. ..	3	1	4
	<u>123</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>156</u>
Improved .. ..	41	9	50
Unadjusted .. ..	6	1	7
Removal .. ..	1	-	1
Transferred to other Clinics ..	3	-	3
Unable to attend .. ..	1	-	1
Placement .. ..	6	1	7
Transferred to Remedial Centres ..	5	1	6
Advice .. ..	4	2	6
Carried forward to 1961 .. ..	53	18	71
Under investigation .. ..	3	1	4
	<u>123</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>156</u>

## STATISTICAL TABLES

## PART I

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED  
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

**A - Periodic Medical Inspections.**

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col 2	No.	% of Col 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	39	39	100.0	-	-
1955	967	967	100.0	-	-
1954	2,154	2,146	99.63	8	.37
1953	206	206	100.0	-	-
1952	39	39	100.0	-	-
1951	80	76	95.0	4	5.0
1950	507	507	100.0	-	-
1949	1,998	1,991	99.65	7	.35
1948	1,067	1,063	99.63	4	.37
1947	141	141	100.0	-	-
1946	1,432	1,424	99.44	8	.56
1945 and earlier	1,293	1,293	100.0	-	-
Total	9,923	9,892	99.69	31	.31



**B - Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical  
Inspections  
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)**

Age groups Inspected  (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1956 and later	3	11	14
1955	25	209	234
1954	42	312	335
1953	2	38	37
1952	4	23	26
1951	8	22	30
1950	59	74	127
1949	150	218	368
1948	97	111	205
1947	19	27	42
1946	149	181	313
1945 and earlier	139	144	266
Total	697	1,370	1,997

**TABLE C - OTHER INSPECTIONS**

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	1,044
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	-
Total	..	..	..	1,044

**TABLE D**

**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN**

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the School Nurses	..	77,306
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	3,358
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	..	1,975
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	..	-

**PART II - DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL  
INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR**

**TABLE A**

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin .. .. .	64	12	129	-	68	7	261	19
5	Eyes - a. Vision *	153	17	296	10	248	37	697	64
	b. Squint ..	65	38	6	1	24	12	95	51
	c. Other. ..	11	2	3	-	11	4	25	6
6	Ears - a. Hearing ..	17	11	13	-	16	4	46	15
	b. Otitis Media.	14	3	6	1	6	1	26	5
	c. Other. ..	52	2	59	-	54	3	165	5
7	Nose and Throat. ..	111	84	6	2	36	28	153	114
8	Speech .. .. .	18	26	2	-	14	3	34	29
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Heart .. .. .	25	50	17	5	22	22	64	77
11	Lungs .. .. .	45	55	24	4	17	13	86	72
12	Developmental -								
	a. Hernia ..	1	8	-	1	-	1	1	10
	b. Other. ..	13	21	4	3	4	20	21	44
13	Orthopaedic -								
	a. Posture ..	-	14	1	8	-	19	1	41
	b. Feet.. ..	16	57	5	1	6	19	27	77
	c. Other. ..	11	13	33	-	23	9	67	22
14	Nervous System -								
	a. Epilepsy ..	5	6	-	-	8	2	13	8
	b. Other. ..	4	5	7	4	7	4	18	13
15	Psychological -								
	a. Development..	5	3	-	-	1	4	6	7
	b. Stability ..	47	43	5	1	20	13	72	57
16	Abdomen.. .. .	8	7	2	1	4	6	14	14
17	Other .. .. .	61	14	24	2	37	14	122	30

\* This figure should be the same as shown in Column (4) of Table B.  
("For defective vision (excluding Squint)")



TABLE B

Defect Code No. (1)	Defects or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin .. ..	14	9
5	Eyes - a. Vision ..	22	11
	b. Squint ..	20	28
	c. Other ..	3	3
6	Ears - a. Hearing ..	6	3
	b. Otitis Media ..	3	7
	c. Other ..	3	3
7	Nose and Throat ..	20	40
8	Speech.. ..	16	27
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	-	2
10	Heart .. ..	11	33
11	Lungs .. ..	21	36
12	Developmental -		
	a. Hernia ..	1	3
	b. Other ..	8	17
13	Orthopaedic -		
	a. Posture ..	-	6
	b. Feet. ..	5	7
	c. Other ..	8	14
14	Nervous System -		
	a. Epilepsy ..	10	9
	b. Other ..	1	8
15	Psychological -		
	a. Development.	-	2
	b. Stability ..	24	16
16	Abdomen. .. ..	-	5
17	Other .. ..	21	15

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED  
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
(including Special Schools)**

**PART III**

**Table A - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	433
Errors of refraction (including squint).	<u>1,574</u>
Total .. .. .	<u>2,007</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	<u>1,257</u>

**Table B - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.**

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
Received operative treatment .. ..	No record
Received other forms of treatment ..	370
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hear- ing aids-	
(a) In 1960. .. ..	6
(b) In previous years .. ..	39

**Table C - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**

Number of children known to have been treated at clinics or out-patients departments	Not known.
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4 cases were referred to Orthopaedic Specialists.



**Table D - Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table D of Part I.)**

						Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm - (i) Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Body.	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	108
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	67
Other skin diseases.	..	..	..	..	..	1,207
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>1,388</u>

**Table E - Child Guidance Treatment.**

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics.						264
Local Authority's cases	..	..	..	..	..	168
Other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	..	96

**Table F - Speech Therapy.**

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	..					110
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**Table G - Other Treatment Given.**

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	..	..				3,776
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination						2,851
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above, specify-						
1. Ultra-violet Ray	..	..				92
						<u>6,719</u>

## PART IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT  
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Officers:-					
(a) At Periodic Inspections	..	..	..	..	14,764
(b) At Specials..	..	..	..	..	6,023
Total (1)	..	..	..	..	<u>20,787</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	16,393
(3) Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	14,743
(4) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	11,054
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)					
11 (h)	..	..	..	..	22,308
(6) Half days devoted to-					
Periodic (School) Inspection	..	..	..	..	73
Treatment.	..	..	..	..	3,136
Total (6)	..	..	..	..	<u>3,209</u>
(7) Fillings-					
Permanent Teeth..	..	..	..	..	7,109
Temporary Teeth..	..	..	..	..	697
Total (7)	..	..	..	..	<u>7,806</u>
(8) Number of teeth filled-					
Permanent Teeth..	..	..	..	..	6,693
Temporary Teeth..	..	..	..	..	697
Total (8)	..	..	..	..	<u>7,390</u>
(9) Extractions-					
Permanent Teeth..	..	..	..	..	3,867
Temporary Teeth..	..	..	..	..	10,005
Total (9)	..	..	..	..	<u>13,872</u>
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction					
	..	..	..	..	8,102
(11) Orthodontics-					
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	..	..	..	231
(b) Cases carried forward from the previous year	..	..	..	..	108
(c) Cases completed during the year	..	..	..	..	81
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	40
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	..	..	..	..	130



(f) Removable appliances fitted	..	..	168
(g) Fixed appliances fitted..	..	..	-
(h) Total attendances.	..	..	2,291

(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures 129

(13) Other operations—

Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	1,657
Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	2,672
Total (13)	..	..	..	..	<u>4,329</u>

### INSPECTION WORK IN SCHOOLS

**Medical Officers.** 1959 1960

Number of pupils examined at Primary,  
Secondary and Special School .. .. 10,088 9,923

**School Dental Officers.**

Number of pupils inspected .. .. 17,422 20,787

**School Nurses.**

Number of examinations for cleanliness	..	75,833	77,306
Percentage of children found unclean	..	14.85%	10.74%
Number of visits for "following-up"	..	745	703
Number of visits to schools re infectious disease	.. .. .	48	41

### WORK AT CLINICS

#### Treatment

**Skin Department.**

		1959	1960
Number of cases treated	.. ..	3,779	4,147

1959 1960

Hylton Road Clinic	..	342	436
Villette Road Clinic and)	..	1,262	1,367
Smyrna Place Clinic )	..		
Southwick Clinic and			
Castle View Clinic	..	1,298	1,507
Fordhall Clinic	..	189	226
Health Centre Clinic	..	688	611

**Ophthalmic Department.**

1959 1960

Number of children with defective vision examined by Ophthalmic Specialist ..	1,501	1,574
Number re-examined by School Nurse.. ..	932	731
Number of such children examined at the Clinics .. .. .	152	137

1959 1960

Hylton Road Clinic..	28	19
Villette Road Clinic)	30	28
Smyrna Place Clinic )		
Southwick Clinic & Castle View Clinic..	51	40
Fordhall Clinic ..	-	-
Health Centre Clinic	43	50

Number of Eye Diseases treated .. ..	342	296
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1959 1960

Hylton Road Clinic..	51	29
Villette Road Clinic )	120	123
Smyrna Place Clinic )		
Southwick Clinic & Castle View Clinic..	108	94
Fordhall Clinic ..	11	12
Health Centre Clinic	52	38

**Aural Department.**

Number of minor ear defects at the Clinics	265	370
--	-----	-----

1959 1960

Hylton Road Clinic..	63	61
Villette Road Clinic)	73	55
Smyrna Place Clinic )		
Southwick Clinic & Castle View Clinic..	73	97
Fordhall Clinic ..	22	24
Health Centre Clinic	34	133



Special Conditions.				1959	1960
Number of cases treated	..	..	..	1,040	918
				1959	1960
Hylton Road Clinic.	..	201	185		
Villette Road Clinic)					
Smyrna Place Clinic )	..	93	128		
Southwick Clinic &					
Castle View Clinic	..	344	278		
Fordhall Clinic ..	..	56	31		
Health Centre Clinic	..	346	296		
Dental Treatment.					
Number of cases treated	..	..	..	8,451	11,054
Number of attendances	..	..	..	18,292	22,308
Cleansing Clinic.					
Number of children who attended for treatment of Scabies, etc.	..	..	..	635	653
Number of attendances	..	..	..	3,586	3,194
Ultra-violet Ray Clinic.					
Number of cases treated	..	..	..	105	92
Number of attendances	..	..	..	1,502	1,654
Immunisation against Diphtheria.					
Number of cases immunised, one dose	..	..	..	17	16
Number of cases immunised, two doses	..	..	..	52	12
Number of recurrent inoculations after five years	..	..	..	170	54
Number of attendances	..	..	..	291	94
Poliomyelitis Vaccination.					
Number of children vaccinated, one dose	..	..	..	268	30
Number of children vaccinated, two doses	..	..	..	302	45
Number of children vaccinated, three doses	..	..	..	15,551	1,096
Number of attendances	..	..	..	47,525	3,408
Total number of attendances at all the above named Clinics	..	..	..	110,554	72,287

## PROVISIONS OF MILK AND MEALS

The following Table shows the number of children who received the mid-day meal daily during the year:-

January	..	..	..	9,052	
February	..	..	..	9,132	
March	..	..	..	9,261	
April	..	..	..	8,946	
May..	..	..	..	9,149	
June.	..	..	..	9,223	
July.	..	..	..	8,929	
August	..	..	..	889	(Free Meals Only)
September	..	..	..	9,269	
October	..	..	..	9,541	
November	..	..	..	9,479	
December	..	..	..	9,468	

During the holidays, Easter, Whitsuntide, Summer, October and Christmas approximately 772 children were provided with free meals each day.

During the year the average attendance in maintained schools was 31,270 and an average of 29,396 bottles of milk (one-third pint) were consumed each day - a percentage of 94.0.





**PORT HEALTH  
AUTHORITY**



## PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The work carried out during 1960 included the following:-

1. The prevention of the importation of infectious disease.
2. The prevention of the importation of rat plague.
3. The carrying out of the terms of the International Sanitary Regulations 1957, particularly in regard to the granting of Deratting and Deratting "Exemption" Certificates.
4. The supervision of the hygiene of crew and passenger accommodation in ships.
5. The inspection of imported foods.
6. Various other duties such as smoke abatement and the supervision of the general sanitary condition of the Port Health District.

### SECTION I - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualification	Any other Appointments held
J. MacLachlan	Port M.O.H.	1.10.56	MB, Ch. B. DPH	MOH, PSMO
B. Gilbert	Deputy Port MOH	1.12.60	MRCS., LRCP., DPH.	Deputy MOH, Deputy SMO.
C.C. Pickering	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.2.45	Cert., RSI. Cert., Meat & Other Foods	-

Address and Telephone Number of MOH - Health Department, Thornholme Road, Sunderland 56201 (Ext. 91).

Address and Telephone Number of Port Health Inspector - Port Health Authority, Corporation Quay, Sunderland (56178).

**SECTION II AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING  
THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1960**

**TABLE B**

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships Report- ed as having, or having had, during the voyage, infec- tious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Foreign Ports	529	221,726	30	468	4
Coastwise	1,433	1,230,397	2	1,038	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>1,452,123</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: The figures in Column 1 and 2 are supplied by the courtesy of H.M. Landing Surveyor, of Customs and Excise, Sunderland.

**SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING & TRADE DURING  
THE YEAR**

**TABLE C**

<b>PASSENGER TRAFFIC:</b>	Number of Passengers INWARDS	46
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	16

Note - Number of Alien Seamen under contract to join ships in British waters - 133. Stowaways - none.



## CARGO TRAFFIC:

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Petroleum in Bulk	274,973 Tons
Cement	57,409 "
Sundries	40,818 "
Iron & Steel Scrap	39,936 "
Props	10,303 "
Esparto	9,476 "
Timber	8,898 "
Wood Pulp	8,070 "

TOTAL: - 449,883 Tons

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Petroleum & Benzole	23,496 Tons
Limestone	16,249 "
Machinery	12,067 "
Sundries	3,162 "

TOTAL: - 54,974 Tons

During the year 1960 the total number of vessels cleared from the Port was 1,578, a decrease of one vessel on that of the previous year.

Those engaged in the Coasting Trade numbered 1,259 and in the European Trade 274, whilst 45 were Trading beyond Europe.

The registered tonnage of vessels amount to 1,527,087 registered tons, compared with 1,513,896 registered tons in 1959, an increase of 13,191 registered tons.

The export of Coal and Coke for 1960 shows an increase of 11,720 tons as compared with 1959, other exports show a decrease of 18,654 tons.

Increases are shown in the Import of the following commodities:-

Petroleum in Bulk	274,973 Tons	Increase over 1959	58,412 Tons
Props	10,303 "	" " "	7,409 "
Cement	57,409 "	" " "	3,509 "
Wood Pulp	8,070 "	" " "	961 "
Timber	8,898 "	" " "	323 "

TOTAL: - 70,614 Tons

Figures relative to the "Trade of the Port" were kindly supplied by the courtesy of Mr. E. Lonsdale, General Manager and Clerk to the River Wear Commissioners.

# **PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVE:**

Aden Colony (British)	Aden.
Algeria	Arzew, Oran, Nemours.
Argentina	Necochea, Bahia Blanca, Puerto Borghi.
Australia	Altany, Fremantle, Geraldtown.
Belgium	Antwerp, Bruges, Chent, Ostend, Zeebrugge.
Congo	Boma, Matadi.
Brazil	Antonina.
Borneo (British)	Miri.
Burma	Rangoon.
Canada	Montreal, St. Johns N.F.
Canary Island (Spanish)	Las Palmas.
Ceylon	Colombo.
China	Shanghai.
Curacao Island	Willemstad.
Cyprus	Famagusta.
Denmark	Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Frederikshavn, Kalmar, Karlshamn, Kalundborg, Naestved, Odense, Oskarshamn, Randers, Vilsund.
Eire	Cork, Dublin, Limerick.
Fernando Po Island	San Carlos.
Finland	Abo, Hamina, Helsinki, Hamange, Hango, Kaske, Kemi, Ketka, Mantyleoto, Nadendal, Raumo, Roska, Pateniemi, Toppila, Veitseluoto, Vasa, Yxpila.
France	Caen, Calais, Dunkirk, Honfleur, Le Havre, Rouen, Trequier.
French Guinea	Conakry.
Germany	Bremen, Emden, Flensburg, Hamburg, Kiel, Nordenham, Papenberg, Rostock, Sassnitz, Wismar.
Ghana	Takoradi.
Greece	Piraeus.
Holland	Amsterdam, Delfzyl, Dordrecht, Flushing, Hansweert, Harlingen, Katwijk, Rotterdam, Sluiskil, Scheveninge, Terneuzen, Ymuiden.
Indonesia	Macassar, Tarakan Island.
India	Calcutta, Kandla, Madras.
Italy	Augusta, Bari, Venice.
Israel	Haifa.
Iran (Persia)	Bandar Mashur.
Iraq	Basrah.
Japan	Yokohama.
Jordan	Aqaba.



Kenya  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Malaya  
Mocambique  
Morocco (French Zone)  
Nigeria  
Norway

Poland

Portugal  
Sierra Leone  
Senegal  
Spain  
Sudan  
Sweden

Tanganyika.  
Trinidad (British)  
Tunisia  
United Arab Republic  
U.S.A.

U.S.S.R.  
Union of South Africa  
Venezuela  
Yugo Slavia

Mombasa.  
Mena-al-Ahmadi.  
Beirut.  
Singapore.  
Beira, Lourence Marques.  
Casablanca.  
Lagos, Port Harcourt, Sapele.  
Arendal, Drammen, Fredrikstad,  
Haugesund, Kopenvik, Kragere,  
Menstad, Oslo, Porsgrunn, Sauda,  
Sarpsborg, Stavanger, Slite.  
Gdansk, Gdynia, Swinoujscie,  
Szczecin.  
Leixoes, Lisbon.  
Freetown.  
Dakar.  
Barcelona, Bilbao, Carthagenas.  
Port Sudan.  
Amal, Domsjo, Gefle, Gothenberg,  
Halmstad, Helsingborg, Hudiksvall,  
Karlstad, Klintehamn, Norrkoping,  
Stockholmn, Sundsvall, Stockvik,  
Stallbacka, Syugsund, Uddevalla,  
Valleveken, Varberg, Visby, Ystad.  
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar.  
Fortin Point.  
Sisa, Sfax.  
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez.  
Boston (Mass), New Orleans, L.A.,  
New York, N.Y., Philadelphia P.A.,  
Wilmington N.C.  
Archangel, Kaliningrad, Ventspils.  
Durban.  
Las Piedras.  
Sibenik, Rijeka.

#### SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Not applicable to this Port

## SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

1. (a) The water supply of the Port is supplied by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. The water is derived from deep wells sunk in the magnesium limestone rock and from Burnhope Reservoir catchment area, approximately 45 miles to the west in the Durham Hills.

(b) The water supplied to shipping is principally derived from deep wells and bore-holes in the magnesium limestone and is supplied to vessels by two methods, (i) direct from hydrant on the quay or (ii) brought alongside by water boat and by means of hose pumped from there into fresh water tanks on vessels.

2. Reports of tests for contamination are furnished in the following table, entitled "Water Samples" - 1960.

3. Many of the hydrant chambers in the docks area were, upon representations from this Authority, reconstructed some years ago when, as a further precaution against contamination, they were fitted with drain holes which allow any surface water which may find its way into the chambers to be immediately drained away.

When the hydrants are not in use brass screwed caps are placed in position to prevent any possible fouling of the outlets.

The hoses are conveyed in a barrow kept for that purpose and the screw ends of both meters and hoses are covered by small canvas covers attached to them by lanyards.

4. The water boat which serves the river area is of a fairly modern type, constructed of steel, and carries water on the skin (i.e. the actual hull being the tank on port and starboard side). This method of carrying water is more open to risk of contamination from outside sources, should any damage be sustained to the shell-plating, the water in the tank would be liable to contamination by river water which contains a large amount of sewage; this would be especially dangerous in the case of slackened rivets; contamination from such a source would take some time to discover.

Instructions have been issued that rubber boots, retained specially for the purpose, are to be worn by the employees whenever the water tank is being cleansed.



## WATER SAMPLES - 1960

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Coli- form Bacilli Present
Sample taken from Hydrant which supplies Water Boat "Olive Branch II". 31/5/60. Sample No.434.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Hose connected to Shore Hydrant to Water Board "Olive Branch II" 31/5/60. Sample No.435.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Tank of Water Boat which was drawn through Pump on board "Olive Branch II". 31/5/60 Sample No.436.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from tap in galley on board M/V. "British Craftsman" 2/6/60. Sample No.437.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from fresh water Tap in Amidships Pantry on board M/V. "British Craftsman" 2/6/60. Sample No.438.	"		Bacilli Coli. 25 per 100 ml of water. Unsatisfactory.
Sample taken from Fresh water Tap in Amidships Pantry on Board M/V. "British Craftsman" 15/6/60. Sample No.439	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.

## WATER SAMPLES (Continued)

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Coli- form Bacilli Present
Sample taken from Starboard Fresh Water Tank Aft on board M/V. "British Craftsman" 15/6/60. Sample No. 440.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Port side Fresh Water Tank Aft, on board M/V. "British Craftsman" 15/6/60. Sample No. 441.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Fresh water Pump supplied from Fore Peak Fresh water Tank on board Polish Trawler No. G.D.Y. 227. Water supplied from Parent vessel in North Sea Fish- ing Grounds. 19/7/60. Sample No. 442.	"		Bacilli Coli. 25 per 100 ml. of water. Unsatisfactory.  Vessel sailed before the nec- essary action could be taken.
Sample taken from Galley Tap, supp- lied from Fore Peak Fresh Water Tank (water supp- lied from Parent Vessel in North Sea) Polish Trawler No. G.D.Y. 227 19/6/60. Sample No. 443.	"		Bacilli Coli. 25 per 100 ml of water. Unsatisfactory.  Vessel sailed before the necessary action could be taken.



## WATER SAMPLES (Continued)

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Coli- form Bacilli Present
Sample taken from Chief Engineer's Bathroom S/S. "Hendrik" 20/8/60. Sample No.444.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Tap in Galley S/S. "Hendrik" 20/8/60. Sample No.445.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from tap in Crews' Messroom Aft. S/S. "Hendrik" 20/8/60. Sample No.446.	"		Bacilli Coli. 13 per 100 ml of water. Unsatisfactory.
Sample taken from Crews' Bathroom Tap Aft. S/S. "Hendrik" 20/8/60. Sample No.447.	"		Bacilli Coli. 1 per 100 ml of water. Satisfactory.
Sample taken from pump on Starboard Fresh Water Tank. M/V. "British Splendour". 4/10/61. Sample No.448.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Pump on Port Side Fresh Water Tank M/V. "British Splendour". 4/10/60. Sample No.449.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.

## WATER SAMPLES (Continued)

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Coli- form Bacilli Present
Sample taken from tap in Galley M/V. "British Splendour" 4/10/60. Sample No.450.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Amidships Pantry Tap. M/V. "British Splendour" 4/10/60. Sample No.451.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Pump connected to Portside Fresh Water Tank. M/V. "Aluco". 5/10/60. Sample No.452.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Pump connected to Starboard Side Fresh Water Tank. M/V. "Aluco" . 5/10/60. Sample No.453.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Tap in Galley sup- plied from Port- side Fresh Water Tank. M/V. "Aluco" 5/10/60. Sample No.454.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Fresh Water Tap in Pantry supplied by Gravity Feed Tank. M/V. "Filleigh" 28/11/60. Sample No.455.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.



## WATER SAMPLES (Continued)

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Coli- form Bacilli Present
Sample taken from galley Pump sup- plied from Fresh Water Tank Aft. M/V. "Filleigh" . 28/11/60. Sample No.456.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Galley Pump sup- plied from Forard Fresh Water Tank. M/V. "Filleigh" . 28/11/60. Sample No.457.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from hose attached to Pump on board M/V. Water Boat.? Main tank $\frac{3}{4}$ full at time of taking sample. 7/12/60. Sample No.458.	"		Bacilli Coli. 25 per 100 ml of water. Unsatisfactory.
Sample taken from Pump (Direct). On board M/V Water Boat ? Main Tank $\frac{3}{4}$ Full at time of taking sample. 7/12/60. Sample No.459.	"		Bacilli Coli. 1 per 100 ml of water. Satisfactory.
Sample taken from Shore hydrant from which the M/V. Water Boat ? is supplied. 7/12/60. Sample No.460.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.

## WATER SAMPLES (Continued)

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Col- iform Bacilli Present
Sample taken direct from main Fresh Water Tank, almost full at the time of taking sample. M/V. "Jubilence" 9/12/60. Sample No. 461.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Galley Tap. M/V. "Jubilence" 9/12/60. Sample No. 462.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of Water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Hose connected to pump "Water Boat" S/S. "Olive Branch II" . 9/12/60. Sample No. 463.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from pump on board Water Boat S/S "Olive Branch II" 9/12/60. Sample No. 464.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Fresh Water Hydrant No. 23 Staithes North. Situate South Dock. 13/12/60. Sample No. 465.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Fresh Water Hydrant No. 22 Staithes (North). Situate South Dock. 13/12/60. Sample No. 466.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of water. Highly satisfactory.



## WATER SAMPLES (Continued)

Source	Plate Count (a) at 37°C (2 Days incubation)	Plate Count (b) at 20-22°C (3 Days incubation)	Presumptive Coli- form Count; prob- able number of Coli- form Bacilli Present
Sample taken from Fresh Water Hydrant No. 22 Staithes (Middle). Situata South Dock. 13/12/60. Sample No.467.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of Water. Highly satisfactory.
Sample taken from Fresh Water Hydrant No. 22 Staithes (South). Situata South Dock. 13/12/60. Sample No.468.	"		Bacilli Coli. 0 per 100 ml of Water. Highly Satisfactory.

**Drinking Water Supplies to Vessels:**

The Ministry of Transport are taking an increasing interest in the question of drinking water supplies on board vessels, and in response to a request received from the Chief Inspector (Ships Provisions), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, copies of the documents used by this Authority when forwarding samples for bacteriological examination and copies of Certificates returned by the bacteriologist were forwarded to him for later transmission to the Ministry of Transport, London.

The Master of the M/V "Jubilence" telephoned this Authority complaining that the drinking water taken on board from the local Water Boat was unsatisfactory owing to the large amount of scum present on the water. Arrangements were therefore made for samples of drinking water to be collected from the above named vessel also the Water Boat "Olive Branch II"; the bacteriologist has reported that all of these samples are "Highly Satisfactory". Three samples were also taken from the diesel powered Water Boat; one of these, that taken from hose attached to pump on board, was returned by the bacteriologist as "Unsatisfactory".

Samples were taken at the same time from the Shore Hydrant used for filling the boat and also direct from the pump on board; the former sample was returned as "Highly Satisfactory", the latter as "Satisfactory". It would, therefore, appear that there was some contamination of the hose. The owner of this craft maintains that it is kept simply as a reserve source of supply in the



case of breakdown of the Water Boat "Olive Branch II" and that it is used solely for supplying fresh water for Ship's Boilers.

S/S "Hendrik" arrived from the Red Sea and North African Ports on the 19th August, 1960. Officers and Crew stated that they had suffered from abdominal pains during part of the voyage. It was suggested that this may have been due to the consumption of fresh Melons taken on board at Malta while bound for Eastern Mediterranean ports. It was deemed advisable to submit for bacteriological examination samples of the drinking water on board, which had been shipped at Beirut and Susa. Four samples were submitted - two of these were "Unsatisfactory"; the Master was informed and as a result all the fresh water tanks on board were emptied, cleansed and re-filled.

M/V "British Craftsman" arrived from Indian Ports - Mena al- Ahmadi via Grangemouth on the 31st May, 1960, for dry-docking. The fresh water tanks on board had been cleansed about 3 - 4 months previously and the Owners were reluctant to have them cleansed while in dry-dock. In view of the fact that the vessel had been in a number of Indian Ports where drinking water was taken on board it was decided that it may be advisable to take samples from each of the drinking water tanks for submission to bacteriological examination. One of these samples was found to be "Unsatisfactory"; the Owners thereon decided to have all the drinking water tanks emptied, cleansed, cement washed and re-filled. On completion of these operations further samples were taken and in all cases the bacteriologist reported them as being "Satisfactory". The Ministry of Transport (Senior Inspector of Ships' Provisions) was notified of the action taken by this Authority and he has expressed his appreciation of the work carried out.

## SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

### List of Infected Areas:

Up to-date information is compiled from the weekly record of quarantinable diseases received from the World Health Organization, which clearly and comprehensively lists the ports and areas which are infected or believed to be infected, including areas which have been delineated as yellow fever endemic zones by the World Health Organization.

These weekly records are carefully scrutinised to ascertain any changes in any infected or suspected ports or areas and for fresh outbreaks of quarantinable diseases, and amended lists are forwarded to H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard) and also to the Pilot Ruler, Sunderland Pilotage Authority. The method used for transmission of this information is by post, the letter being marked "Confidential".



## Radio Messages:

(a) As this port is of a concise area it has not been considered necessary for radio permission to be given to a ship to proceed direct to its intended place of mooring, discharge, or loading.

The provision of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, relating to wireless messages apply to the Port of Sunderland.

(b) The Master of any foreign - going ship fitted with wireless apparatus, on approaching the Port of Sunderland from a foreign port, is accordingly required to send a wireless message to the Health Authority if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer.

The Sunderland Port Health Authority have adopted "Portelth" as their telegraphic address.

Ships will be entitled to send to the Port Health Authority messages in the code laid down in the 1931 International Code of Signals.

The Radio Signals with which the Port Health Authority are concerned are given in Volume II.

Arrangements have also been concluded whereby radio messages intended for this Authority which are received by radio stations, shall be transmitted direct from the radio station by telephone, in the first instance, to this office during normal working hours, or to the residences of the Port Medical Officers and Chief Port Health Inspector at any time of the day or night.

If the Agents desire that the required messages should be sent through them, the Port Medical Officer of Health should be satisfied that arrangements can be made for prompt transmission of such messages to his office, his residence, or the residences of the Port Health Inspectors, as may be necessary, within the time limits prescribed by the Regulations.

## LIST OF APPROVED AGENTS

Allan Black & Co. (Albyn Line Ltd.)	Tavistock House, Borough Road, Sunderland.
Common Bros. Ltd. (Home Line Ltd.)	10 Toward Road, Sunderland.
Cory Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13 John Street, Sunderland.
Cory Wm. & Son Ltd.	144 High Street West, Sunderland.



France Fenwick, Tyne & Wear Co. Ltd.	21 Bridge Street, Sunderland.
Hargreaves Coal & Shipping Co. Ltd.	34 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Irving T.G. Ltd.	Central Buildings, West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Joplin Wm. & Co.	10 Toward Road, Sunderland.
Marshall J.F. & Sons Ltd. (Netherlands Consulate).	48 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Marshall S. & Co.	10 Toward Road, Sunderland
Rose, Thomas & Co. (Rose Line Ltd.)	38 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Clarke Stephenson Ltd.	13 John Street, Sunderland.
Trapp & Co.	29 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
Wright S.C. & Co. Ltd. (Vice Consulate for Sweden & Vice Consulate for Finland).	29 West Sunnyside, Sunderland.

Should a wireless message indicate that no infectious disease is present on board or has occurred during the voyage, H.M. Customs and the Pilotage Authority would be informed that the vessel is to proceed to the normal berth for discharging or loading.

Should such a message give particulars of any quarantinable disease the H.M. Customs and Pilotage Authority would be informed that the vessel was to be taken to the appropriate mooring station where the additional measures prescribed in the Fourth Schedule of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, would be carried out in conjunction with the requirements of Regulations, 10, 31 and 37.

#### **Notification Otherwise Than By Radio:**

Notification of any sickness on board a vessel arriving in the Port is also given by Pilots or H.M. Customs & Excise Officers; should this occur outside normal working hours, such information is telephoned direct to the residences of the Port Medical Officers or Chief Port Health Inspector.

#### **Mooring Stations Designated Under Articles 22 to 30.**

(a) Within the Docks,      (b) Outside the Docks.

In every district one or more mooring stations within the docks shall be established by the Port Health Authority with the concurrence of the Customs Officer and the Harbour Master, in such a situation as to enable a ship to be moored without coming into contact with other ships or with the shore.



Two such mooring stations were defined, with the concurrence of the collector of Customs and the Harbour Master, by this authority when the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933 became operative.

They are (a) For dock-bound vessels:-

South Tier Buoys, East Side, South Dock.

(b) River-bound vessels:-

Low Tier Buoys, in the River.

There is no doubt that these mooring stations were considered quite adequate in 1933. Since that date the size of the vessels using the port has increased considerably and vessels are now arriving from ports or areas which are frequently schedule as 'infected' or 'suspected'.

The size and draft of some of these vessels would preclude their being safely moored at either of the above mentioned mooring stations. Advantage would, therefore, have to be taken of those provisions of the Regulations which permit the detention of a vessel at its place of mooring (not being a mooring station) or at its place of discharge or loading.

Should the vessel be one to which the Medical Officer is required by these Regulations to apply any further measures than medical inspection, the further detention of the vessel would be continued at such a place as considered more desirable, after consultation with the collector of Customs and the Harbour Master.

#### **Particulars of any Standing Exemptions for the Provision of Article 24.**

Where a ship (whether a foreign-going ship or not) arrives from a Foreign Port, and it appears to the Customs Officer, from answers to questions in a Declaration of Health, or from answers to enquiries made by him, or otherwise:-

(a) That during the voyage (or where the voyage has lasted more than four weeks, during the last four weeks) there has been on the ship a death from illness suspected to be of an infectious nature or a case of such illness; or

(b) That the ship has called at a port or seaboard included in the list referred to in Article 6; or

(c) That during the voyage (or, where the voyage has lasted more than four weeks, during last four weeks) plague has occurred or been suspected amongst rats or mice on the ship, or sickness

or death not attributable to poison or other measures for destruction has occurred amongst the rats or mice on the ship;

He shall direct that the ship shall be taken to and detained at a mooring station unless the Medical Officer or other Officer of the Health Authority otherwise allows.

Arrangements have been made with the Collector of Customs for standing exemption from detention, under Article 24 in the following instances.

- (a) Vessels arriving with minor infectious disease.
- (b) Vessels arriving from infected ports with clean Declaration of Health.
- (c) Vessels from infected ports with minor infectious disease on board.

Vessels under the above-mentioned headings are allowed to proceed to their normal place of mooring, loading or discharge under a Modified form of Pratique, the Port Medical Officer of Health notified of their arrival, and Article 18 put into operation.

#### EXPERIENCE OF WORKING ARTICLE 18.

Where a ship arrives in a district from a foreign port, no person other than a Pilot, a Customs Officer, an Immigration Officer or a person acting in the execution of the Regulations shall, without the permission of the Medical Officer, board or leave the ship until it is free from control under these Regulations, and the Master shall take all steps necessary to secure compliance with the provision. One case of Illegal Leaving of a vessel by a member of the crew is referred to elsewhere in this report.

#### Arrangements For:

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than Smallpox - see Section VII)

The accommodation available for any quarantinable disease, with the exception of smallpox, or any other infectious disease is at the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts:-

Contacts with any case of quarantinable disease, other than smallpox, which is referred to in Section VII, would be placed under surveillance for the period required by Regulation 37 or the additional measures prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.



Any person who is subject to the above measures and who is leaving the vessel would be required to complete the particulars required on Form P.S.3.

Contacts with other infectious disease would be visited daily while the vessel was in port or, should they leave the vessel, would be required to state their intended destination. The Medical Officer of such a district would be given full particulars of Name of Vessel, Port from which arrived. Nature of sickness etc., and the name and address of person who is regarded as a contact.

### **WHAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR: -**

#### **Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examination:**

At the premises of the Port Health Authority, situate at the Corporation Quay, a waiting room for the medical examination of seamen, has been incorporated.

#### **Premises for the Temporary Accommodation for Whom Such Accommodation is Required for the Purposes of the Regulations:**

Temporary accommodation of persons under the above-named heading is available at the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

#### **Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and Other Articles:**

(c) Disinfection of ships for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious disease is carried out by the inspectorial staff. Persons, bedding, clothing and other articles are removed to the Havelock Hospital for Infectious Diseases for cleansing and disinfection, where ample facilities exist. Where necessary bathing arrangements could be carried out at the above-mentioned premises.

### **AMBULANCE TRANSPORT**

Motor Ambulances are available at any time during the day and night for the purpose of removing infectious cases to hospital and all of the drivers are vaccinated against Smallpox every three years.

### **ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH**

Before Pratique is granted, the Master of a foreign-going vessel arriving from a foreign port must ascertain the state of

health of all persons on board and sign a "Declaration of Health" in the prescribed form. When completed, the Declaration is handed to the Customs Officer or Officer of the Port Health Authority, whoever is the first to board the vessel. Officers of the Port Health Authority when boarding vessels from foreign ports before the Customs, give an "All Clear" Certificate, which is delivered to the Customs Officer who subsequently boards the vessel.

Arrangements have been made whereby signed Declarations of Health which have been tendered to Customs Officers, are collected as soon as possible from the Waterguard Offices by the Port Health Inspectors who check them when visiting the respective ships.

Declaration of Health forms are issued to Masters by Customs and Port Health Officers, also at the Customs House when outward bound vessels are clearing for foreign.

The number of Declarations of health rendered to the Port Health Authority during the year 1960 was 166 compared with 131 for the preceding year, none of which reported infectious diseases on board on arrival. 7 Declarations of Health were rendered by Masters of vessels trading between "excepted" ports and this country who normally would not have rendered such a Declaration.

### **BOARDING OF VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

During the year under review 51 vessels arriving direct from foreign ports were met on arrival by officers of the Port Health Authority.

The majority of these vessels arrived from East Europe, Africa or Asia, and in most instances medical examination of all persons on board was carried out. 14 Polish Fishing vessels which notified sickness on board by means of Radio messages, or to the Harbour Authorities verbally, were met immediately on arrival and medical assistance given.

Vessels arriving solely from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the nearer Continental ports were visited as soon as practicable during normal working hours.

25 vessels arrived and were boarded outside normal working hours.



## ILLEGAL LEAVING OF VESSEL

### S/S "Helka"

Arrived on the 29th October, 1960, from Aqaba-Susa. At the termination of the medical examination carried out on board, it was found that one member of the crew had left the vessel before submitting himself to medical examination and before the vessel was cleared under the terms of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952. When interviewed the following morning and asked why he had illegally left the vessel he stated that as he had been interviewed by Officers of H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard), he thought that it was then permissible to leave the vessel. He was warned that any repetition of this offence in this Port would probably involve prosecution.

## SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

(1) The smallpox hospital is the Langley Park Hospital, Langley Park, near Durham City, telephone number Langley Park 214. Admission arrangements to be made direct with Matron of the Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital (Telephone number Chester-le-Street 3207). The Medical Officer in Charge is Dr. Gavin Miller, whose private telephone number is Durham 2395.

(2) Transport facilities are provided by the Ambulance Service, County Borough of Sunderland.

(3) The undermentioned Doctors have been appointed by the Ministry of Health as Smallpox Consultants for this area.

Dr. J. Grant - Telephone Gateshead 71187 and 76787

Dr. M. Herbst - Telephone Gateshead 71187

Dr. W. Minns - Telephone Newcastle upon Tyne 28927

(4) The Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

Should a case of suspected smallpox be notified to this Authority under arrangements already described the following action would be taken.

(1) In the case of the expected arrival of a vessel with a suspected case on board, all members of H.M. Customs (Waterguard), whose duty it would be to board the vessel and the Pilot who would board on arrival of the vessel off the port, would be offered immediate vaccination as would H.M. Immigration Officer if his attendance was likely to be required.

(2) Smallpox consultant would be alerted as would both Port Medical Officers of Health and Port Health Inspectors.



(3) Instructions would be issued for the Pilot to inform the Master that the vessel was to proceed to a mooring station. Arrangements would be concluded with the River Wear Commissioners for a launch and launchmen to be made available for some hours before the expected time of arrival. Any Pilots on board, including the Local Pilot, would be requested to remain on board until an accurate diagnosis had been made.

Co-operation by the River Wear Pilotage Authority would ensure that as soon as the vessel was identified, news of the impending arrival would be immediately telephoned to the offices of the Port Health Authority, or if outside normal working hours, to the residences of the Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspector.

The remaining officers, members of H.M. Customs and the Harbour Master, under whose supervision the launch would be standing by, would be informed.

The vessel would be boarded as soon as mooring operations were completed, and if any doubt existed as to the exact nature of the disease one of the three smallpox consultants, if not already in attendance, would be requested to board the vessel as soon as possible.

In the event of the case being diagnosed as smallpox the Matron of the above Hospital would be informed of the impending arrival of the patient in one of the local ambulances, which would also be used later to transfer infected bedding, clothing etc., from the vessel to the Havelock Hospital for disinfection. This ambulance would be disinfected by the inspectorial staff of the Authority as soon as possible along with the infected parts of the vessel.

The Ministry of Health would be given full particulars of the occurrence by telephone or telegram.

In the meantime officers engaged on board the vessel concerned would offer immediate vaccination to all persons on board and make a list of the names and addresses to which they may be proceeding.

Such persons would be requested to complete details required on Form P.S.3. and their attention drawn to the absolute necessity for strict compliance with the requirements that they should, in the event of changing their address within the next sixteen days immediately notify the fact to the Port Medical Officer of Health, Sunderland.

The names and addresses already compiled would be forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts together with such information as may be helpful so that surveillance could be maintained for the next seventeen days.



Facilities for vaccination would also be offered to the remaining members of the Sunderland Pilotage Authority and H.M. Customs (Waterguard), and the vessel visited daily for enquiries to be made with respect to the state of health of all on board.

### SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are provided at the Royal Infirmary and also at the Clinic established at the Port Health Office, Corporation Quay, Sunderland.

The dates and hours of available facilities are summarised below:-

#### 1. Special Treatment Department, Royal Infirmary - Treatment Sessions.

Monday	5 - 7 p.m.
Tuesday	10 - 12 Noon
Wednesday	5 - 7 p.m.
Thursday	10 - 12 Noon
Friday	2 - 4 p.m. and 5 - 7 p.m.
Saturday	10 - 12 Noon

Cases can be seen by arrangement daily from 10 - 12 noon and 2 - 7 p.m. which times are also those for intermediate treatments.

#### Total Number of Seamen Treated at V.D. Clinics, Royal Infirmary during 1960

British	Total	Foreign	Total
Syphilis	2 (4)	Syphilis	- -
Syphilis & Gonorrhoea	- -	Syphilis &	
Gonorrhoea	26 (15)	Gonorrhoea	- -
Urethritis	32 (14)	Gonorrhoea	6 (3)
Lymphogranuloma	- -	Urethritis	4 (3)
None V.D.	48 (39)	Lymphogranuloma	- -
Soft Chancre	1 -	Non V.D.	3 (8)
Total:	<u>109 (72)</u>	Total:	<u>13 (14)</u>

The figures in brackets are for 1959.

**SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS**

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of Cases During the Year		Number of Ships Concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from Ships from Foreign Ports.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on Ships from Foreign Ports but have been dis- posed of prior to arrival.	Malaria.	Nil	15	2
	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Nil	2	2
Cases landed from other ships.	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Nil	1	1

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE S/S. "MEHDI":**

The Medical Officer, London Air Port, notified this Authority of the arrival of 22 Pakistani Seamen direct from Karachi, which was at that time scheduled as an "infected" Port. These seamen were intended to form part of the crew of the above named vessel and on checking with the Local Agent it was learned that two of the seamen had failed to arrive from London. As Karachi was at that time reported to be infected with Cholera and Smallpox, the Air Port Medical Officer and the Ministry of Health, London, were informed that these two seamen were presumed to be somewhere in the Greater London Area.

A reply received from the Ministry of Health indicated that while these seamen were in possession of valid Vaccination Certificates against Cholera and Smallpox it had been thought advisable to seek the assistance of the London Police in tracing their whereabouts.



**CASES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED ON SHIPS FROM FOREIGN  
PORTS BUT HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO  
ARRIVAL:**

**MALARIA:** M/V. "Harpalyce" arrived from Indonesia - Colombo - Continental Ports, 5th May, 1960. Master reported that fourteen members of the crew, as well as himself, had suffered from attacks of Fever lasting about 48 hours while in Indonesian Ports. Anti-Malarial precautions were observed on board.

S/S. "Hendrik" arrived from Aqaba and Susa 30th December, 1960. During medical inspection carried out on board one A.B. reported that he had suffered from recurring attacks of Malaria for a number of years. During the present voyage he had received attention on board.

**TUBERCULOSIS:** S/S. "St. John" of Panama, arrived from Philadelphia, P.A., 19th August, 1960. The Master reported that the B'osun had been removed to hospital in Philadelphia suffering from suspected Tuberculosis.

M/V. "Greathope", arrived from Brazilian Ports - Dakar - Nordenham 14th December, 1960. Master reported that the cook had been removed to hospital at Antonina, Brazil, suffering from suspected Tuberculosis.

**CASES LANDED FROM OTHER SHIPS:**

**TUBERCULOSIS:** S/S. "Alcoutin" of Portugal, arrived from Lisbon via Tyne 4th March, 1960. Notified by Master 15th March, that an A.B. had been removed by ambulance to Chest Clinic for X-ray after receiving medical attention on board from a General Medical Practitioner. As a result of the X-ray the seaman was removed to the Seaham Sanatorium.

**PITYRIASIS ROSEA**

M/V. "CHINKOA" arrived on the 30th June, direct from East African Ports. The Master sent a radio signal stating that he had a "clean" bill a few hours before arrival and presented a "clean" Maritime Declaration of Health when boarded. It was subsequently learned that the Purser had developed a rash a few days previously and it was thought advisable to send him for examination by a skin specialist. The condition was not of an infectious type, but the attention of the Master was drawn to the absolute necessity of reporting immediately on arrival the presence on board of any sickness which is accompanied by a rash.

Should any cases of quarantinable disease of infectious disease be discovered on board of vessels arriving from infected ports or areas during the medical examination of the passengers and crew adequate precautions could be observed with the exception of the North Sea Pilots who board some of these vessels at Dover and could, therefore, during the remaining part of the voyage have come into contact with a case of an infectious nature.

The Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, allow pilots to leave vessels without first obtaining the permission of the Port Medical Officer and it is noticed that, with very few exceptions all of these pilots do not contact this Authority before leaving the vessels which they do almost as soon as they are berthed alongside the quay. Almost all of these pilots are enroute for Dover and travel by train; should any cases of smallpox or suspicion of the presence of smallpox be discovered on board it would be extremely difficult to contact any of these pilots until they had reached their actual destination..

**DEATHS:**

**HEART FAILURE:** M/V. "Hendrik" on arrival from Necochea - Bahia Blanca - Hamburg 28th March, 1960, it was reported that the Master had died on board during the voyage from Bahia Blanca to Hamburg and had been buried at sea. Presumed cause of death "Heart Failure".



**NATURAL CAUSES:** M/V. "Chakdara" on arrival from East African ports, the Master reported that a member of the Indian crew had died in his sleep during the voyage and had been buried at sea.

**DEATH BY HANGING:** A General Medical Practitioner was requested by a Local shipping agent to board the Polish Motor Fishing Vessel "Wierzyca" on the 25th July, 1960, while at sea. The Master had been found hanging by an officer of the vessel and it was hoped that the Doctor may have been able to institute resuscitation measures. Unfortunately, death had already occurred and the vessel put into this Port, where the body was landed.

**CASES OF CASUALTY OR SICKNESS (OTHER THAN INFECTIOUS DISEASES) NOTIFIED TO THIS AUTHORITY DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW**

**Accidents:**

Bruises	1	Dyspepsia	2
Dislocations	1	Dermatitis	2
Foreign Body in Eye	3	Diarrhoea	2
Fractures	11	Enteritis	8
Lacerations	4	Hernia	2
Multiple Injuries	2	Hypertension	4
Sprains	1	Influenza	5
		Lumbago	1
Abcesses	2	Myocarditis	1
Abdominal Pains	10	Mental Illness	1
Angina Pectoris	1	Pains in Limbs	1
Appendicitis	5	Quinsy	2
Asthma	1	Rash	1
Blisters	1	Sciatica	1
Boils	3	Synovitis	1
Bronchitis	4	Stys	1
Catarrh	1	Tonsillitis	1
Coughs	1	Varicose Veins	1
Cysts	2	Whitlow	1
Dental treatment	3		

### **Abdominal Pains:**

Master of the Polish Motor Fishing Trawler, G.D.Y.227 notified that five members of the crew were suffering from abdominal pains. They were examined on board by a General Medical Practitioner, who suggested that the illness may be due to consumption of food or drinking water, and that samples of both should be submitted for bacteriological examination. No food poisoning organisms were found in any of the four food samples submitted; the sample of drinking water was returned as showing 25 Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. of water, which was regarded as "unsatisfactory". The vessel had left the port before these results were received from the bacteriologist, and no further action could be taken. The water referred to had been taken from the parent vessel while in the North Sea.

S/S. "Hendrik" arrived from the Red Sea and North African Ports on the 19th August, 1960. Members of Officers and crew stated that they had suffered from abdominal pains during part of the voyage. It was suggested that this may have been due to the consumption of fresh melons taken on board at Malta, while bound for Eastern Mediterranean ports. It was deemed advisable to submit for bacteriological examination samples of the drinking water on board which had been shipped at Beirut and Susa. Four samples were submitted - two of these were unsatisfactory; the Master was informed and as a result all the fresh water tanks on board were emptied, cleansed and re-filled.

### **Severe Chill:**

#### **German Naval Vessels.**

These vessels were boarded on arrival by the Port Medical Officer and the Chief Port Health Inspector. The Naval Surgeon on board the Federal German Republic Frigate "Scharnhorst" reported one case of sickness, a Cadet, suffering from the effects of a severe chill, who was being treated on board. It was explained to the Commander and the Surgeon that the Authority extended any medical facilities or other assistance of which they may wish to avail themselves.

## **SECTION X - OBSERVATION ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA ON SHIPS**

The occurrence of cases of Malaria on board two vessels has already been reported upon in this Report.



The Master of the vessel which arrived from Indonesian ports via Colombo and Continental ports stated that prophylactic measures were observed on board during the whole of the time the vessel was in Indonesian ports. These measures included daily dosage with "Paludrine", the use of mosquito repellent and the screening of quarters by the use of suitable wire mesh screens.

The attacks of fever were slight, lasted about 48 hours, and it was not considered necessary to seek medical assistance; all of the crew were treated on board and the Master further stated that it was, in his opinion, doubtful if the cases could be regarded as actual Malaria.

## **SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS WITH OR SUSPECTED OF PLAGUE**

No vessel arrived in the port during the year on which a case or suspected case of plague had occurred during the voyage. Should a vessel arrive from an area or port which was scheduled as "infected" or "suspected" at the time of the departure of the vessel, a careful scrutiny would be made of the Deratting or Deratting "Exemption" Certificate on board to ascertain what rodent life, if any, was present when the vessel was inspected for the purpose of issuing the Certificate. Enquiries would also be made relative to any rodent life present on board or any undue mortality which had occurred among the rodent population during the voyage.

Should the presence of rodent life be found after a search by the rodent operator, acting under the supervision of an Inspector, the Master would be required to place rat-guards on all mooring ropes, maintain bright lighting on all gang-ways and the side of the vessel adjacent to the quay during the hours of darkness and report immediately to the Authority should any dead rodents be discovered by members of the crew or workpeople engaged on board.

Such bodies or any rodents recovered during trapping operations carried out by the rodent operator would be transmitted by hand to the Public Health Laboratory, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland, for examination which would detect the presence of plague organisms.

Should any report indicate the possibility of plague being present on board the additional measures defined in the Fourth Schedule, Part I. Plague A., Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, would become operative.



## SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS

### FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. As soon as practicable after arrival such ships are systematically searched by the Authority's rodent operator under the supervision of an inspector. All possible harbourages are carefully noted, also any damage to cargo and stores, paying particular attention to excreta, gnawings, runs and smears. From stem to stern every compartment is minutely inspected and it rests entirely upon the result of such inspections as to whether or not repressive measures are undertaken.
2. All rats submitted for bacteriological or pathological examination from such vessels are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland. 9 Black rats and 11 Mice have been forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year under review and in every instance they were returned as "Bacillus Pestis not found".

610 Vessels have been searched for rats and/or their Deratting Certificates examined during the past year compared with 485 for the corresponding period of 1959. Rat destruction was carried out on board of four vessels which compares with four vessels in 1959, resulting in the destruction of 136 rats and 11 mice, compared with 13 rats for the preceding year. Enquiries as to rodent prevalence were also made on board of 900 vessels.

23 rats and 27 mice were destroyed, principally by trapping at Warehouses and Wharves on the River and Dock premises, compared with 123 rats for 1959, making a total of 159 rats and 38 mice for 1960 as compared with 136 rats for the previous year.

In addition 844 poison baits, compared with 2,698 for the preceding year were laid by the Authority's rodent operators at various points where trapping was considered futile, the result of which cannot be properly estimated, 72 poison baits were also laid on board of 4 vessels.

The total number of visits paid by the rodent operators to vessels during 1960 for the purpose of rat destruction was 622 and to shore premises 1050, as compared with 664 visits to vessels and 945 visits to shore premises during 1959.

Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Ships and Shore. All vessels from infected or suspected ports and all vessels having signs of rat infestation are required to place efficient rat guards on all mooring ropes. Where the supply of rat guards is insufficient, the mooring ropes are to be covered daily with fresh tar for a distance of three feet from the edge of the quay outwards.



During the year the Authority was without the services of a rodent operator for five months and visits, in addition to those already enumerated, had to be paid to both vessels and shore premises by the inspectors, especially when complaints of infestation were received.

### 3. Method of Deratting.

#### Ships.

Fumigation by Sulphur Dioxide gas, which is generated by burning 3 lbs. sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space minimum time of exposure, 2 hours.

Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the co-operation which exists between officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and this Authority in connection with the fumigation of vessels; the officers of the Ministry do occasionally decide that Methyl-Bromide would be the most suitable fumigant from their point of view for the destruction of insect life present in the cargo spaces. Where the owners of a vessel to be subject to this measure notify this Authority that they require the issue of a new Deratting Certificate, arrangements are concluded for the use of Methyl-Bromide in all cargo spaces and any compartments showing signs of infestation by rodents. The concentration used is generally 16 ounces of Methyl-Bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of free air space and advice received indicates that this concentration is also lethal to rodents. Careful search is made after fumigation but so far no signs of live rodents have been found on vessels so treated. A Deratting Certificate has, therefore, been issued in each instance.

Fumigations are done by commercial contractors whose staffs are trained to comply with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951.

### LIST OF FUMIGATORS

1. Associated Fumigators Limited, London.
2. J. Cuthbertson & Co. Limited, Glasgow.
3. Dale & Phillips Limited, South Shields.
4. Fumigation Services Limited, Ossett.
5. Riverside Fumigating Co. Limited, Hull.

When vessels are examined for the purpose of issuing Deratting or Deratting "Exemption" Certificates, any harbourages, runs,, gnawings, defective bulkheads giving access to stores, etc., are brought to the notice of the Master or Owner, and practicable suggestions made for remedying same. Wherever it is necessary instructions are given to see that all pipes entering compartments are effectually fitted with collars, and steel flashings are fitted in places where rodents may possibly enter, to eliminate any possible source of nesting. Drainage holes in the holds are given careful attention, as these may be of a nature and size to afford easy ingress and provide a means of future infestation.

#### **Trapping and Laying of Poison Baits.**

##### **Premises in the vicinity of Docks or Quays.**

Trapping and the laying of poison baits are the only methods used.

##### **Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence on Shore.**

All premises in the port area are frequently and systematically searched for evidence of rat infestation by the Authority's rodent operator, and where rat infestation exists, trapping and poisoning is carried out.

#### **4. To what extent are Docks, Wharves, Warehouses etc., rat-proof?**

The rat-proofing of docks and wharves still presents a difficult problem, the old wooden wharves and quays still offer considerable harbourage to rats. With regard to the stacking of timber and pit-props, the importers have been asked to raise the bases of the stacks, but this has been done only in a few instances. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of timber imported during recent years and this problem is therefore decreasing.

### **SEAHAM HARBOUR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

During the year six Deratting "Exemption" Certificates were issued under the agreement entered into by the Seaham Harbour District Authority and the Sunderland Port Health Authority, whereby Deratting Certificates after fumigation and Deratting "Exemption" Certificates after examination, could be issued by the Port Health Authority of Sunderland.



## CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL FIRE SERVICES ETC.

In every case where a vessel is being subject to Fumigation by H.C.N., C.H.3.B.R. or S.O.<sub>2</sub>, the following information is given to the Harbour Master River Wear Police, and the Superintendent of the County Borough of Sunderland Fire Brigade:-

Name of Vessel and where berthed.  
 Amount of Cargo, where stowed, if any.  
 Time of commencement of operation.  
 Time vessel is sealed up.  
 Any heavy concentration of H.C.N. or C.H.3.B.R. in particular compartments of vessel.  
 Time of opening up.  
 Time that vessel will be presumably free from Gas.

In consultation with the Harbour Authorities it has been agreed that where H.C.N. or C.H.3.B.R. is being employed and such Gas is present during the hours of darkness, a red light shall be prominently displayed on board.

## CO-OPERATION WITH MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,

### FISHERIES AND FOOD

Under arrangements made between the above-named Ministry and this Authority, the officers of this Authority have, on various occasions, supervised the fumigation of vessels with H.C.N., where such fumigations have been carried out to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division).

Advantage is taken of the fact that a new Deratting Certificate is being issued at this port, and it is intended to carry out deratting measures. In these circumstances the officers of the Ministry arrange for a concentration of Cyanide or C.H.3.B.R. to be used which will eliminate all insect life present in the vessel.

Instructions are also issued for the sweeping of bulkheads and re-stowage of any dunnage prior to fumigation, and your officers actively insist in seeing that these requirements are complied with before fumigation commences.

Officers of the Infestation Division have stated that they are grateful for the co-operation extended to them by this Authority, whose staff are always willing to assist whenever necessary. Advice received from the Ministry of Health indicates that where methyl bromide has been employed an Authority may issue a Deratting Certificate if they are perfectly satisfied that the operation has resulted in the destruction of any rodent life present on board.



## DERATTING - VALID CERTIFICATE ON

### BOARD M/V "FILLEIGH"

Arrived on the 26th November, 1960, from West African Ports via Las Palmas - London. An intimation was received from the Port of London Health Authority that this vessel showed a considerable infestation of rats and arrangements had been made for fumigation to take place immediately upon arrival at Sunderland where the vessel was to enter dry-dock to carry out sundry repairs. On arrival enquiries made on board elicited that a Deratting "Exemption" Certificate had been issued by the Health Authorities at Las Palmas on the 3rd November, 1960. At this time the vessel had put into Las Palmas for bunkers and fresh water, and was fully laden and homeward bound. No mention was made on the Certificate issued by the Authorities at Las Palmas that the vessel was laden, in actual fact the cargo included timber, palm kernels etc., only a statement to the effect that a number of poison baits had been laid on board without mention of any infestation. The issue of an International Certificate in cases where vessels are fully laden so as to preclude the possibility of an efficient search being carried out for the detection of any rodent life present on board, is contrary to the terms of the International Sanitary Regulations and as twenty rats were destroyed on board of the vessel while discharging in London and a further one hundred and twenty four bodies of dead rats were recovered by employees of this Authority after fumigation it is understood that the Port of London Health Authority is reporting the above circumstances to the Ministry of Health, who will probably refer the matter to the World Health Organization. The bodies of six Black Rats were submitted to pathological examination, the pathologist reported "Pasteurella Pestis not found".

While preparing the vessel for fumigation a quantity of bones, residue from a previous cargo, were discovered in the tonnage opening; they were subject to fumigation, and two days later a sample was submitted for bacteriological examination. The bacteriologist reported "Anthrax not found".

## DERATTING

### M/V "GRINDEFJELL"

Arrived on the 7th January, 1960, from Canadian ports via Copenhagen - Oslo. The rodent operator reported that while searching the vessel a number of dead mice had been found in two different sections of the "Tween Deck". At the time no



information was available with regard to any previous fumigation or other repressive measures instituted by other Port Health Authorities, or members of the crew. Two bodies, were, therefore, forwarded for pathological examination. At the time of inspection the holds were being swept and the sweepings were to be brought ashore that afternoon; in these circumstances the Agents for the vessel and the Management of the Dock Yard at which the vessel was lying were informed of the number of dead mice on board, for which no apparent cause of death could be ascertained. It was recommended that all of these sweepings should be removed to the Public incinerator. Later enquiries elicited that among the cargo carried from the Continent to Canada were two parcels of poison substances. It is quite probable that the cause of death of these mice was ingestion of these substances from containers damaged either during loading or discharging operations. The bacteriologist has since reported that "organisms of Enteric and Food Poisoning not Found".

TABLE E

## RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1960 IN SHIPS

## FROM FOREIGN PORTS

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Black rats .. .. .	136
Brown rats .. .. .	Nil
Mice.. .. .	11
Species not known .. .. .	Nil
Sent for Examination .. .. .	9 rats & 11 Mice
Infected with Plague .. .. .	Nil

The following table shows the work of Deratting in connection with Wharves, Quays and Warehouses:-

Black rats .. .. .	Nil
Brown rats .. .. .	23
Mice, .. .. .	27
Species not known .. .. .	Nil
Sent for Examination .. .. .	Nil
Infected with Plague .. .. .	Nil

In addition 844 poison baits were laid.

TABLE F

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING "EXEMPTION"  
CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1960 FOR SHIPS  
FROM FOREIGN PORTS**

No. of Deratting Certificates issued						
After fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total	Number of Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
H.C.N.	Other fumigant (state method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	N11	N11	N11	2	105	107

Included in the number of Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued are 23 Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued with respect to vessels where construction was completed in this port during 1960.

Also included in the number of Deratting Certificates issued is one certificate issued in respect of a newly constructed vessel which was fumigated upon instructions issued by the prospective owners.

The figures in the above table include 6 Deratting "Exemption" Certificates issued with respect to vessels lying at the Port of Seaham Harbour.

**THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION  
TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951**

Since the coming into operation of the Amendment No. 2 Order, 1956, no Rodent Control Certificates have been issued.



### INFESTATION OF MAIZE M/V "GARBETA"

Arrived on the 9th November, 1960, from East African Ports via Dunkirk. While the vessel was discharging it was noticed that a number of bags of maize showed a heavy infestation by various types of weevil. On the 17th November it was learned that this maize was to be brought ashore into the Corporation Quay Warehouse and later loaded into a small coasting vessel for discharge at Hull. As the Coaster was a clean vessel the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Division) was notified, and one of their officers who examined the Maize confirmed the findings of officers of this Authority. It is understood that adequate disinfection measures of both the maize and vessel would be carried out at Hull.

On the 15th November it was decided that part of the cargo destined for Hull would be discharged at this Port.

Among this cargo were a number of bales of dry hides, the stevedore in charge of the dockers unloading this particular consignment was instructed that any dockers handling these hides should be required to wash their hands in hot water to which a disinfectant had been added and also use strong carbolic soap (Hides and Skins Regulations, 1921). The danger associated with the handling of hides is the possibility of the contraction of Anthrax. The possibility of infection of these hides by the virus associated with Foot and Mouth Disease is also to be considered.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining hot water etc., on board, this Authority offered to supply hot water and disinfectant, although the vessel was berthed alongside this office and the attention of the Officials of the Dock Labour Board had been drawn to these advisory precautions only two Dockers availed themselves of these facilities. The bodies of one Black Rat and one Mouse trapped on board this vessel were submitted to pathological examination; in each case the Pathologist reported "Organisms of Plague not Found".

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The number of premises other than quays, wharves, etc., visited during the year 1960 was 44.

Periodic visits are made and in a number of instances it was found that owners have entered into a contract with a firm which specialises in pest destruction. This arrangement is satisfactory from the point of view of this Authority. Arrangements were also concluded with a number of owners of premises whereby this Authority supplied a quantity of suitable poisoned bait,

which was laid at various points by their workpeople acting under the supervision of an employee of the Authority; such poison and the number of hours spent by the employees of the Authority in supervising the work were charged against the owners of the premises. In other cases a small number of poison baits were laid or trapping was carried out by the Rodent Operator, for which no charge was made as the infestation was slight.

## SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G  
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspection	Notices served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
1,506	-	1 Agent Notified by telephone.	81 vessels. All requirements were complied with. 2 vessels. Partially completed before sailing.
Category of Nuisances	-	86 Notices Verbal.	3 vessels sailed without compliance. 1 vessel still undergoing extensive refit. Sanitary defects were mainly unsanitary conditions of accommodation. Defective portlights, stoves and fittings. Cleansing necessary, of fresh water tanks and verminous provision rooms.

### INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Out of a total of 87 vessels found to be insanitary 10 were "Foreign Owned".

Of the total of 1,506 vessels inspected, 87 or 5.7% were found to have one or more nuisances or sanitary defects, composed for the most part of dirty quarters, foul W.C.'s, bilges, peak and ballast tanks, defective portlights, defective stoves and fittings, leaky decks, defective W.C.'s etc.



The percentage of British and Foreign Owned vessels regarded as insanitary was as follows:- British 7.3% Foreign owned 2.2%.

With the exception of five vessels which left the port before the necessary work was completed or only partially completed, and one vessel undergoing refit, all the nuisances and defects were remedied. On the 1,506 vessels inspected, there were 28,037 men living, being an average of 18.6 men per vessel.

The following figures show the number of vessels of each Nationality inspected:-

Nationality	Total Number of Vessels.	Number Insanitary
British	1,055	77
Belgian	1	Nil
Danish	4	Nil
Dutch	56	Nil
Finnish	10	Nil
French	1	Nil
German	66	Nil
Greek	1	1
Icelandic	1	Nil
Italian	1	Nil
Liberian	4	2
Monrovia	1	Nil
Norwegian	20	4
Pakistani	1	1
Panamanian	2	2
Polish	258	Nil
Portuguese	4	Nil
Spanish	2	Nil
Swedish	15	Nil
U.S.S.R.	3	Nil
TOTALS: -	1,506	87

The number of vessels constructed in the port during the year has been maintained at a high level and it is pleasing to record that the majority of these were general cargo or bulk carriers of about 16,000 tons. One tanker of 37,500 tons was completed.

The standard of living accommodation for both officers and men is of extremely high order, including, in a number of instances, the provision of a laundry. The general use of a hard impervious material in pleasing colours in the construction of bulkheads of living accommodation and pantries has done much to keep infestation by insects down to the minimum. It is now extremely rare to find infestation by bed bugs on any British owned vessels, but, infestation by cockroaches is still present to a degree that should merit greater attention being paid to disinfestation methods.

It has now been established that insects will gradually develop immunity to one type of disinfestation agent if it is used continually for some considerable time and it would appear that these conditions are more likely to be found on ship board where the insects live and breed continuously without an influx of new blood.

The periodic changing over from one type of insecticide to another would appear to be the answer to this problem. The use of an insecticidal lacquer has materially assisted, wherever it has been employed, in a marked reduction in the infestation present.

#### **New Vessels.**

I must once again record my appreciation of the co-operation which exists between the local ship-builders and this Authority in the matter of rat-proofing of newly constructed vessels.

Sunderland is reputed to be the largest ship-building town in the world and as such it is obvious that this co-operation must be beneficial to both the builders and the owners. For a number of years the ship-builders have requested the attendance of officers of this Authority when vessels under construction are nearing completion.

The vessels are inspected along with a representative of the builders and suggestions made for efficient rat-proofing wherever, in the opinion of the inspectors, it is desirable.



On re-visiting the vessels for the purpose of issuing an International Deratting "Exemption" Certificate it is found that all the suggestions have been complied with.

It has been noticed that only on a very small number of occasions, have any of these vessels on their return to the port, shown evidence of rat infestation and that in almost every case such infestation has been due to damage sustained which has had the effect of providing temporary harbourages. This has been rectified in all cases. It has been found from practical experience that in the matter of rat-proofing every vessel must be judged individually, even sister ships have been found to present problems exclusive to a particular vessel - it is never safe to generalise.

A newly constructed berth is capable of allowing for the construction of vessels up to 65,000 tons and it is possible for this to be extended up to a capacity of 100,000 tons should an order be secured for a vessel of this size.

#### **THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956, THE DARK SMOKE**

##### **(PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958**

The attention of the Masters of the Lebanese S/S "Delos", S/S "Keynes" and S/S "Bestwood", was drawn to prolonged emissions of black smoke from the funnels of their respective vessels. Little action could be taken in the case of the S/S "Delos" owing to the generally defective condition of the boiler tubes; this vessel was the old S/S "Eldra" which had just been sold to Greek owners, under the Lebanese flag. A mechanical breakdown of the fan associated with the forced draught system on board the S/S "Bestwood", was mainly responsible for the cause of complaint.

Upon representation being made to the Master of the S/S "Keynes", measures were at once instituted to comply with the requirements of this Regulation.

The attention of the Masters of M/V "Rondo", lying at Pontoon, S/S "Tulipdale", lying at a quay and S/Tug "Robert Redhead", lying at buoys, Scotia Quay, was drawn to prolonged emissions of dark smoke from the funnels of the above vessels. In all three cases prompt measures were instituted to minimise the emissions.



S/S "Mehdi". This vessel, which had been laid up in the port for over two years, was recently purchased by Pakistani owners. Frequent emissions of dark smoke were observed coming from the funnel of the vessel on completion of repairs and the lighting up of the funaces. These emissions lasted for three days, and on a complaint being made to the Master it was pointed out that over 200 tons of fuel oil, purchased abroad, had been present in the fuel tanks during the whole of the "laid-up" period. Some refining measures had been carried out but they had not proved successful. Attempts were made to minimise the emissions as much as possible.

### **THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956, THE DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) REGULATIONS, 1958**

A firm of shipbuilders were requested to take measures to prevent the emission of dense smoke caused by the burning of old timber etc., on the new berth situate at Strand Quay. The prompt attention paid to this request resulted in action being taken which minimised the amount and there was no further cause for complaint.

The attention of the foreman in charge of reconstruction works being carried out at The Wear Dock Yard was drawn to an emission of dense smoke caused by the burning of old timber on one of the slip-ways. Measures were taken to eliminate as much of the smoke as possible.

### **SECTION XIV**

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948**

The Regulations refer to the gathering and sale for human consumption of shell-fish which may be infected.

There are no layings, private or public, within the jurisdiction of this Authority. Indiscriminate gathering of shell-fish from quay walls, piers and rocks still continues, presumably for the purpose of bait. There is no control over the gatherers, and possibly some of the shell-fish is consumed. When it is realised that the River contains the effluent of crude untreated sewerage, it must be obvious that such shell-fish is polluted and dangerous for human consumption.



**SECTION XV**

Not applicable to this port.

**SECTION XVI****MISCELLANEOUS**

Arrangements for the Burial on Shore of Persons who have died on Board Ship from Infectious Disease.

Dead bodies brought into the Port by ship are examined on board by the Port Medical Officer of Health, and then ordered to be removed to the mortuary at the General Hospital to await the necessary inquest.

**FOOD INSPECTION****THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOODS) REGULATIONS,**

**1937-1948**

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.****THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD)**

**REGULATIONS, 1925-1948**

**SHIPS' PROVISIONS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1960**

Number of Vessels Concerned	Provisions Totally Destroyed	Utilised for Animal Feeding Purposes	Salvaged	Forwarded to Messrs. Spillers Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
15	1 ton. 11 cwt. 2 qtrs. 1½ lbs.	2 tons 18 cwt. 1 qtr. 2 lbs.	3 cwt. 1 qtr. 14 lbs.	4 cwt. 1 qtr. 24 lbs.

Grand Total of Ship's Provisions dealt with: - 4 tons. 17 cwt. 2 qtrs. 13½ lbs.

### IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

M/V. "Garbeta" arrived with approximately 98 tons of Maize, which was loaded at Dar-es-Salaam and was later transhipped from the Port of Sunderland by Coaster to Hull.

Five vessels arrived with consignments of Belgian Potatoes.

One vessel arrived with a cargo of Dutch Onions.

One vessel arrived with a part cargo of Egyptian Onions comprising 1,400 bags.

#### Ship's Provisions: M/V. 'Nurmahal:

The Ministry of Transport (Inspector of Ships' Provisions) notified this Authority that he had rejected as "unfit for Ship's use" a quantity of provisions on board the above named vessel. They were inspected by me and found to be unfit for human consumption and it was recommended that they be destroyed by burying at a Sunderland County Borough controlled tip. With the concurrence of the Ship's Agent and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard) these provisions were removed from the vessel and buried at Fulwell controlled tip under the supervision of an officer of this Authority. The appropriate Certificates were issued to Ship's Agent and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard).

The Ministry of Transport (Inspector of Ships' Provisions) later notified that he had rejected as "unfit for ships' use" a quantity of provisions on board of five vessels. They were inspected by me and found to be unfit for human consumption, and it was recommended to the Owners or Local Agent that they be utilised for Animal Feeding Purposes. With the concurrence of the Owners, Agents, and H.M. Customs & Excise, (Waterguard) they were removed from the vessels to a farm at South Hylton, for Pig Feeding. The Medical Officer of Health, Sunderland Rural District Council was notified and his assent obtained. The appropriate Certificates were issued to Owners, Ships' Agents and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard). The Inspector of Ships' Provisions later notified that the Owners of one vessel had requested him to reject nine cases of Full Cream Condensed Milk which he had previously agreed should be used solely for Culinary Purposes on board. The Local Agents later notified this Authority that the Owners wished to sell this milk to a firm of Manufacturing Confectioners, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A guarantee that the milk would be used solely for manufacturing purposes was received from this firm. The Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was informed and agreed to the removal of the milk into his district. The appropriate Certificates were issued to the Ship's Agent and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard).



**M/V. "San Patricio":**

The Ministry of Transport (Inspector of Ships' Provisions) notified that he had rejected as "unfit for Ship's use" a quantity of provisions on board the above named vessel. When boarded, it was found that the Chief Steward had dumped these provisions into a skip placed on board by the owners of the dry-dock. The matter was drawn to the attention of the Company's Superintendent who was informed that such action was undesirable and that in future any rejected provisions on board their vessels must be dealt with by this Authority.

**M/V. "Chumleigh":**

Ship's provisions which had been rejected by the Ministry of Transport (Inspector of Ships' Provisions) as "unfit for Ship's use" were inspected by me and found to be unfit for human consumption, and it was recommended to the Owners that they could be utilised for Animal Feeding Purposes. With the concurrence of the Owners or Local Agents for H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard) these provisions were removed from the vessel to the Farm at South Hylton for pig feeding. The Medical Officer of Health, Sunderland Rural District Council was notified and his assent obtained. A guarantee that these provisions would be utilised solely for Animal Feeding Purposes was received from the farmer and the appropriate Certificates were also issued to the Ship's Agent and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard). All of the precautions taken in cases where Ship's provisions are "rejected" and later found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption, are designed to prevent any of these provisions being sold illegally to the general public.

The Ministry of Transport (Inspector of Ships' Provisions) also notified that they had rejected as "unfit for Ships' use" a quantity of provisions on board six vessels. They were inspected by the Chief Port Health Inspector, and on board five vessels were found to be definitely unfit for human consumption; on board the sixth vessel a quantity were found to be unfit for human consumption, but there remained approximately 240 lbs. of various kinds of meat, which was sound. All this meat had been purchased abroad as ship's provisions and did not, therefore carry any Official Certificates. The Ministry of Transport suggested that it may be allowed to go forward for manufacturing purposes, but, as such action would have been a contravention of the Imported Food Regulations, 1937, instructions were issued to the Ship's Agent that it should either be totally destroyed or forwarded for Animal Feeding Purposes to premises where it could be adequately sterilised. The assent of the Medical Officer of Health, Sunderland Rural District Council was obtained, and it was removed along with other foodstuffs to the farm at South Hylton.



The provision storeroom and refrigerator on board this particular vessel were found to be dirty and the opportunity was taken to forward ten samples of the foodstuffs for bacteriological examination; in all cases the bacteriologist reported "Organisms of the Salmonella group not found. No growth on Culture". Both the provision storeroom and refrigerator were cleansed before the vessel left the port. A copy of the bacteriologist's report was forwarded to Ministry of Transport.

The provisions from two other vessels were also forwarded to the premises of the above farm for conversion to Animal Feeding Stuffs after suitable guarantees had been received from the farmer. In each case this action was taken with the concurrence of the Agents, H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard) and the Medical Officer of Health, Sunderland Rural District Council; the appropriate Certificates were issued. Provisions from the other three vessels were dealt with as follows after the assent of the Local Agents or Owners had been obtained.

- (a) Removed to Control Tip at Fulwell.
- (b) Removed to Public Incinerator.
- (c) Destroyed on board.

In each case the above action was taken under the supervision of an employee of this Authority, the appropriate Certificates were issued to Local Agents, and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard).

#### SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1960

Nature of Sample	Reason for Sampling	Analyst's Report
19th April, 1960. Sample No. 1/60. Ex.M/V "Chakdara". From East African Ports, via Suez Nature of Sample: Onions Produce of Egypt (approx. 2 lbs). Mark: MEDHJM - S.B.	Antioxidants, Sodium or Potassium Arsen- ate Fungicides Insecticides Fitness for human consumption	I am of opinion that the same is a sample of genuine onions. Remarks: Arsenic has been found in these onions. It is pre- sent to the amount of 1 part per million in the skin and also in the flesh. Such small amounts are naturally present in some crops, and are derived from the soil. These onions are perfectly fit for human consumption, and they are free from harmful additives, and poisonous metals.



Nature of Sample	Reason for Sampling	Analyst's Report
19th July, 1961. Sample Marked No. T/29 Pork. Sample Marked No. T/30 Beef. Sample Marked No. T/31 Gherkin. Sample Marked No. T/32 Cooked Meat. Ship's Provisions Ex. Polish Fishing Trawler GDY.227	Members of crew had complained of abdominal pains.	"Cultures" Organisms of the Salmonella Group and Staph. Aureus Not found.
28th November, 1960. Sample No. T/33 Bones, residue of previous Cargo Ex. M/V "Filleigh".	Anthrax.	Anthrax not found.
16th December, 1960. Sample No. 2/60 Frozen Beef Sample No. 3/60 Frozen Pork Sample No. 4/60 Frozen Mutton Sample No. 5/60 Frozen Oxtail Sample No. 6/60 Frozen Chicken All of above purchased in Argentina.	Presence of Food Poisoning Organisms.	Cultures: Organisms of the Salmonella group not found. No growth on culture.
Sample No. 7/60 Tinned Mackerel Sample No. 8/60 Caball Tinned Sample No. 9/60 Tinned Butter Sample No. 10/60 Rice Sample No. 11/60 Apple Rings Ship's Provisions Ex. M/V "Greathope" from Argentine - Dakar - Nordenham.	Presence of Food Poisoning Organisms	Cultures: Organisms of the Salmonella group not found. No growth on culture.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

The attention of a shipbuilding firm was drawn to a number of infringements of the above Regulations which were occurring at their Canteen. The buildings can generally be regarded as most unsuitable for use as a Canteen and the management intimated that it would be closed as soon as new premises were constructed.

The River Wear Commissioners, Owners of the Dock Cafe have been requested to wash down the walls and ceilings of the Dining Room.

## THE FOOD HYGIENE

### (DOCKS, CARRIERS ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1960

The attention of the Clerk to the River Wear Commissioners has been drawn to the provisions of these Regulations which came into operation on the 1st November, 1960, and also to those parts of the Regulations which become operative from 1st May, 1961.

The premises to which the above Regulations will mainly apply in the Port area are Corporation Quay, Transit Shed, and Home Line Wharf, South Dock. Other Wharves or Quays may be scheduled for the reception of Food Cargoes as the necessity arises.

It has been suggested to the River Wear Commissioners that measures be instituted so that the Corporation Quay Warehouse be adequately equipped to handle any type of food cargo including "open" food.

The Lessees of the Home Line Wharf, South Dock, have been notified of various structural defects and other matters which require attention so as to prevent any infringements of the above Regulations.

The attention of the Clerk and General Manager of the River Wear Commissioners has again been drawn to the dirty condition of the quay adjacent to the Transit Shed and Nos. 1 and 2 Grain Warehouses where fish brought in by Polish fishing vessels have been barrelled for transit to Poland. Difficulty was experienced in getting the River Wear Commissioners to institute cleansing measures; however, the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on the 1st day of November, 1960, should materially assist this Authority in ensuring that any future operations of this kind are carried out under hygienic conditions. The accumulation of foul water in the Grain Sump of the tunnel of the North Grain Warehouse was removed within 48 hours.



## FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 AND FOOD HYGIENE

### (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Number of Visits to Food Premises	87
Infringements found	15
Infringements remedied	13

After representations had been made to the owners of one canteen they decided to close the premises and provide a mess-room for the small number of work people who regularly stayed to partake of their own food during the day.

In one other instance discussions have been held with the owners with a view to having the premises re-painted and the installation of a suitable refrigerator in which to store a small amount of unsold food overnight.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937, 1948 & 1959

### AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938

#### Defects Noted:

Inadequate lighting of Sanitary Accommodation	3
Dirty condition of Sanitary Accommodation	2
Dirty Condition of Messrooms	2
Dirty Condition of Washup Sinks	2
Defective doors and fittings of Sanitary Accommodation	1
Accumulation of Refuse	1
	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

In all instances verbal notice given to owners. One property is subject to continued vandalism, particularly at week-ends, when sanitary fittings and lighting suffers considerable damage. Police have been notified.

#### Work Premises - Dirty Condition:

The management of a timber company, situated in the South Docks area was requested to cleanse a messroom and sanitary accommodation provided for the use of their work-people. A number of structural repairs and the prompt removal of a quantity of refuse was also requested. All of these requirements have been complied with.

Following upon a complaint the River Wear Commissioners have been requested to renew a number of Water Closet seats in the sanitary accommodation situate North East Corner, Hendon Dock.

The attention of the River Wear Commissioners has been drawn to the necessity of adequate lighting being maintained during the hours of darkness at the sanitary convenience situate at the West and East end of the Corporation Quay. Their attention has also been drawn to the foul condition of the sanitary accommodation situate at the North East Corner, Hendon Dock; this accommodation has now been cleansed.

Consultations held with representatives of the Major Petroleum Co.Ltd., North Dock, have led to approval being given to the proposed reconstruction of the drainage system at these premises where new sanitary accommodation is being installed in the near future.

#### **Drainage:**

80' x 6" and 66' x 4" of new drainage has been subjected to a satisfactory hydraulic test at premises in the Port Health District.

### **DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1951**

#### **THE DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS, 1953**

**(S.I. 1953, NO.499. 13.2 (a) (b).)**

#### **GROUP AUTHORITY ISSUED UNDER THE ABOVE REGULATIONS, DECEMBER, 1960**

The Sunderland Port Health Authority has previously expressed its concern about the possibility of Dangerous Drugs, which form part of the normal equipment of Life-Rafts, Life-boats, or Ships' Medicine Chests being deposited, in the case of vessels being constructed in the Port for Foreign Owners, on the premises of the Shipbuilders without any authorisation being requested from this Authority.

The retention of Dangerous Drugs, which are part of First-Aid Kits forming part of the First-Aid or Life-saving equipment of a Merchant ship on the premises of Shipbuilders, is now provided for by the terms of the above Group Authority.



Arrangements made with the local Shipbuilders are that when the contents of a medicine chest which is to be placed on board a vessel intended for Foreign Owners arrive at their destination, a local Chemist shall take charge of the Dangerous Drugs until such time as Authorisation is given for them to be placed on board when the vessel nears completion.

Matters in connection with the procuring or retention of Dangerous Drugs have previously been reported to the Drugs Branch, Home Office, who expressed their appreciation for the information received from this Authority.

A shipbuilding firm notified this Authority that eight First-Aid Outfits for Lifeboats deposited on their premises by the prospective owners of the new M/V. "Haukefjell" were being taken in charge by one of the local Shipping Chemists.

The Master of the S/S "Lord Glanely" which had been sold to buyers from Pakistan, surrendered to the custody of the Port Medical Officer of Health a quantity of Dangerous Drugs and Preparations. These were found to be old and unfit for further use on board and the Agents were, therefore, requested to issue the necessary authorisation for their destruction. They were accordingly destroyed by incineration or pouring into the drainage system at this office in the presence of an officer of H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard). The appropriate Certificates were issued to Ship's Agents and H.M. Customs and Excise (Waterguard).

A quantity of Dangerous Drugs and Preparations on board three vessels, which had arrived to be broken up, were surrendered into the custody of the Port Medical Officer of Health by a firm of Shipbreakers, on behalf of the British Iron & Steel Corporation, owners of the vessels. These Dangerous Drugs and Preparations were, with the consent of the Shipbreakers and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard), later destroyed by incineration, or pouring into the drainage system at these offices. The appropriate Certificates were issued to the Shipbreakers and H.M. Customs & Excise (Waterguard).

#### **COURTESY VISIT OF GERMAN NAVAL VESSELS**

These vessels were boarded on arrival and the Naval Surgeon on board the Federal German Republic Frigate "Scharnhorst" reported one case of sickness, a Cadet, suffering from the effects of a severe chill, who was being treated on board. It was explained to the Commander and the Surgeon that the Authority extended any medical facilities or other assistance of which they may wish to avail themselves. Arrangements were also concluded with the Sunderland County Borough Cleansing Department for the provision of refuse bins and a daily collection of refuse.



### H. M. S. "BURMUDA"

Paid a courtesy visit to the Port from the 14th to the 20th July, 1960. In co-operation with officials of the Sunderland County Borough Cleansing Department, arrangements were carried out for the daily collection of refuse from the vessel.

### ILLEGAL DUMPING OF FOODSTUFFS

At 11.30 p.m. on the 12th August, 1960, the Pilots notified this Authority by telephone, that a few minutes before, a van had been driven on to the quay near the Pilot House and a young man had been observed to dump into the river what appeared to be two beasts heads. Apparently the same thing had occurred on previous occasions. The River Police were notified and searched without result. Fortunately the Pilots had on this occasion been able to note the registration number of the van and subsequent enquiries revealed that the driver of the van bred Afghan hounds, that he obtained supplies of offal for feeding purposes, and had evidently made a practice of dumping any large heads into the river. It is understood that the local police warned him that such action must cease. These enquiries were made in view of the possibility of illegal slaughtering taking place.

### SICKNESS OF WORKMEN

On 21st September, 1960, the Port Medical Officer of Health received a message from a General Medical Practitioner to the effect that a patient of his was suffering from a condition which had apparently arisen due to the nature and condition of his work on board a vessel under construction in the Port. At the request of the Port Medical Officer of Health, the shipyard concerned was visited and it was found that this man had been employed by a sub-contractor; the work consisted of shot blasting steel in tanks etc. and subsequently applying four coats of paint. This paint was of the epoxyresin group, three coats being applied by brush and the final coat sprayed. The Chief Port Health Inspector descended into one of the tanks being painted on board one of the ships and found that the ventilation arrangements appeared to be adequate; a representative of the sub-contractor stated that the air in these spaces is changed 20 times per hour, in addition each man is equipped with a Martindale Mask, the filters being changed as required, each man is given one pint of milk per day and is brought up on deck for 10 minutes in every hour. The tanks on these particular ships were being painted for a distance of only about 15 feet below the main deck level, it is reported that the vapour which arises from the varnish and solvents used in the paint is slightly less dense than normal air and, therefore, the vapour has a tendency to rise so that



a stronger concentration is present immediately under the deck-head of the space being painted. On board the other ship concerned only shot blasting operations were in progress. The subcontractor reported that in spite of all the precautions outlined some of the individuals appear to be allergic to the vapour.

H.M. Inspector of Factories was also interested in this case and had, I believe, made a request for additional ventilation to be provided.

### **INFESTATION OF TIMBER**

One of the Shipbuilding establishments in the Port sought the assistance of the Authority in the matter of an infestation of a number of large Shores. The Shores, of Spruce, which were bought in Scotland about three years ago, showed signs of boring by insects; specimens of the insects were obtained and a number forwarded to the British Museum (Natural History), London, and other specimens taken to Kings College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where one of the Professors in Entomology was able to identify them immediately as horn tailed wasps, which can infest almost all types of soft wood.

His identification and advice upon treatment of the shores as a precaution against further infestation, was transmitted to the shipbuilders by telephone; the management expressed their thanks and appreciation of the assistance rendered by this Authority.

A reply from the British Museum stated the insects had been identified as Saw Flies, generally known as Wood Wasps.

They suggested that further information be sought from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Forest Products Laboratory, Princes Risborough.

This Department were most helpful and the detailed information they provided has been retained for use at some future time should the necessity again arise.

### **RIVER & SEA POLLUTION:**

From the 6th April - 6th September, 1960, the following samples have been submitted for Bacteriological Examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Havelock Hospital, Hylton Road, Sunderland.

	Water	Seaweed	Shellfish	Mud	Sand
Beaches	37	1	5	Nil	3
South Dock	15 Surface) 4 Depth )	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River	27 Surface) 4 Depth )	3	1	4	1
Total number of Samples taken	87	4	6	4	4

The Highest Bacterial Count recorded for:-

#### SEA WATER:

Dyklands Road	200,000 Plus B. Coli per 100 ml. of Water
" "	180,000 Plus " " " " " "
Ryhope Village	92,000 Plus " " " " " "
Abeam of Ravine Entrance	52,000 Plus " " " " " "
Borough Boundary South	45,600 --- B. Coli per 100 ml. of Water

#### SOUTH DOCK:

Hudson Dock	92,000 Plus B. Coli per 100 ml. of Water
Inner Basin	29,000 --- B. Coli per 100 ml. of Water
Conveyor	11,100 --- B. Coli per 100 ml. of Water

#### RIVER:

Fatfield Bridge	200,000 Plus B. Coli per 100 ml. of Water
Lambton Staithes West	92,000 Plus " " " " " "
Corporation Quay	92,000 Plus " " " " " "
Hetton Staithes	52,000 Plus " " " " " "

#### LAUNCHES

The River Wear Watch Commissioners are to be disbanded sometime during 1961.

An agreement was entered into in 1947 between the River Wear Commissioners and this Authority whereby officers of this Authority would be conveyed in launches operated by the Commissioners to vessels moored at any of the River buoys.



For a number of years previous to this date there was a mutual understanding that the Port Health Authority could seek the assistance of the River Wear Watch for the conveyance of injured or sick personnel from vessels lying at any buoys, or quays etc., at which it would be difficult to land stretcher cases; in such instances it was agreed that the launches operated by the River Wear Watch should be made available on the understanding that if any cases of infectious disease were removed, the launch in which the patients were brought ashore should be disinfected by officers of this Authority as soon afterwards as possible.

It should be pointed out that the disbandment of the River Wear Watch will affect this Authority as follows:-

- (1) Launches for the conveyance of injured or sick personnel from vessels lying at the buoys or mooring stations will no longer be available at any time of the day or night; other launches operated by the River Wear Commissioners are not generally available after 5-00 p.m., Weekends or Public Holidays.
- (2) It is doubtful if other launches operated by the River Wear Commissioners will be available for the number of hours required to transport officers of this Authority a considerable distance up river when collecting samples of river water etc., for submission to bacteriological examination when checking the amount of pollution present in the river waters.

Ownership of a launch by the Port Health Authority would be advantageous since at present it is impossible to keep under continuous observation those vessels infringing the terms of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods)(Vessels) Regulations, 1958, when they are proceeding up river or into the South Docks.

Such observations can only be efficiently carried out from a following launch.

## CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTORS' MONTHLY REPORT

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Date of Report 1960	Description of Ships		Nationality		Trade engaged in		Total Ships Examined	Sanitary Condition		Written Notices Served	Verbal Notices	Total of Written and Verbal Notices
	Steam	Motor	British	Foreign	Coast	Foreign		Good	Bad			
Jan. 16th	24	32	44	12	43	13	56	52	4	-	4	4
Feb. 12th	60	55	93	22	84	31	115	106	9	-	9	9
Mar. 31st	95	98	166	27	149	44	193	177	16	-	16	16
Apr. 30th	46	62	98	10	84	24	108	101	7	-	7	7
May 31st	40	61	90	11	78	23	101	94	7	-	7	7
June 30th	40	54	88	5(1)F	73	20(1)F	94	87	7	-	7	7
July 31st	30	92	64	16(42)F	59	21(42)F	122	119	3	-	3	3
Aug. 31st	21	132	45	21(87)F	35	31(87)F	153	145	8	-	8	8
Sept. 30th	27	136	44	16(103)F	41	19(103)F	163	161	2	-	2	2
Oct. 31st	62	102	122	17(25)F	104	35(25)F	164	155	9	1	8	9
Nov. 30th	49	77	106	15(5)F	93	28(5)F	126	121	5	-	5	5
Dec. 31st	43	68	95	13(3)F	78	30(3)F	111	101	10	-	10	10
TOTALS	537	969	1,055	185(266)F	921	319(266)F	1,506	1,419	87	1	86	87

(F - Fishing Vessels)









